The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY DECEMBER 21, 1896. XXXV—NO. 40

HONORING JUDGE PEASE

Professional and Personal Friends Pay Tribute.

FUNERAL THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Action of the Stark County Bar—Resolutions Adopted Expressive of Appreciation of His Public and Professional Services—The Lawyers Attend the Funeral.

The funeral of the late Judge Anson Pease was conducted this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The services at the Akron street residence were short. The Rev. E. L. Kemp, rector of St. Timothy's church, officiated, and many friends of the deceased and family were present. Members of the bar of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana counties attended in a body and were conveyed from Canton direct to the residence in a special inter-urban train. The floral offerings were beautiful, the bar presenting two pieces in roses and carnations, representing the symbol of justice and a broken column. The pall bearers were C. L. McLain, Harry McLain, J. H. Hunt, Clarence McLain, and the Judge's two sons, Edmond N. Pease and Dr. A. P. L. Pease.

CANTON, Dec. 17.—The meeting of the members of the Stark county bar, which was adjourned from yesterday afternoon, was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock this morning in court room No. 1 by Judge Taylor. The resolutions drafted in memory of the late Judge Anson Pease were presented by A. L. Jones, chairman of the committee, and were read as follows:

"MR CHAIRMAN—The committee you appointed to draft proper resolutions in memory of the late Judge Anson Pease, beg to report the following:

"Judge Pease was born in Portage county on November 26, 1819. He located in the city of Massillon in this county in the year 1843 He was admitted to the practice of law in 1845—more than fifty years ago. He at once, after his admission, began his life work as a lawyer in the city of Massillon, in Stark county, and except for the time of his service in the Ohio constitutional convention of 1872 73, devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law until his election as common pleas judge in 1881, and the commencement of his term of service as such judge on the 9th day of February, 1882, and for a period of ten years he was common pleas judge of the first sub division of the Ninth Judicial District of this state, composed of the counties of Carroll, Columbiana and Stark. His labor as such judge was mainly in his own county and sub-division. From the time he was admitted to the bar until his elevation to the bench he was one of the active, leading lawyers of the Stark county bar. He was always industrious, always prompt and capable and arose rapidly to one of the first places at the bar. He was a man of strong resolution, good sound sense, plain in thought and expression and was without any affectation of manner of speech, and was withal a close reasoner, was careful and logical in his arguments and at times was most eloquent and impressive. He had a most acute memory

"As a judge he was careful, painstaking, capable and honest, and always ready to listen to the cause of the weak. He endeared himself by his kindness and genial disposition to every member at the bar; he despised little things and loved and admired the high grade of honor that should always characterize the members of his chosen profession. He was a most excellent trial judge In our sorrow over his death we are not forgetful that he lived to a ripe old age; that he has filled out his allotted years and that his work at the bar and upon the bench had been completely finished, yet the duty remains, and it is a most fitting one, to show in this public manner the respect due to his memory. Therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of Judge Pease the bar of Stark county has lost a distinguished, capable and honored member; his family a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father; the community a most upright, useful citizen and kind neighbor.

"Resolved, That we take pleasure in testifying to the purity of his private life; to his ability and integrity as a lawyer; to his great patience and absolute impartiality, uprightness and ability as a judge.

"Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family in this, their sorest bereavement

"Resolved, That we request that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court; a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased and that the same be published in our county papers.

"A. J. JONES,
"T. T. MCCARTY,
"W. R. DAY,
"GEO L BALDWIN,
"CHARLES C. UPHAM."

Besides the members of the Stark county bar there were prominent professional gentlemen present from Carroll and Columbiana counties, and previous to taking any action on the resolutions presented Judge Taylor called upon those present to testify to the worth of the late and much honored Judge Pease.

Judge George E. Baldwin, of Canton, was the first to respond. He spoke with feeling of the deceased, stating that he had known Judge Pease since 1861, and that he was absolutely an incorruptible judge and commanded the universal respect of the Stark county bar.

Judge Joseph Frease also testified to the worth of Judge Pease, and talked of his irreproachable character and ability as a jurist, citizen and an honest man. "I have known Judge Pease for fifty years," said he, "and our friendship has been most ardent."

Judge Thomas McCarty: "Death to me is always a sad occasion, and more especially when one of our profession and near friends is taken away. I feel very keenly the death of Judge Pease. His career was full of honor, and I have never heard an expression assailing his integrity. He was kind, indulgent, and as far as ability and integrity are concerned the bar held him in the highest esteem. It was a pleasure to practice before Judge Pease, and I shall always feel grateful to his memory for kindness shown."

Judge Billingsley, of Columbiana county: "I was but slightly acquainted with the late Judge Pease, dating, I think, from about the time he became judge. I learned to respect him as a lawyer and an upright judge."

Judge Wells, of Columbiana county, paid high tribute to the deceased, stating that he had left a pleasant memory in Columbiana county.

Judge Smith, of Columbiana: "The administration of Judge Pease, for justness, has never been exceeded in any court."

Judge Wm. R. Day, Canton: "In the loss of Judge Pease we have been deprived of a member of our bar who served to connect the older members with our brethren of a later day. He was in all things an honest man and carried that integrity into every action in his professional life. He attained great eminence as a practitioner and on the bench, a capable and fearless judge. As a friend there never was a kinder man than Judge Pease."

Frank L. Baldwin, of the firm Pease, Baldwin and Young, spoke his always pleasant associations with the deceased since they became associated together in 1878.

David Fording, Alliance: "I have known Judge Pease for fifty years and there was never an unkind utterance by him during the time he ruled this bar."

Squire A. P. Mortland, of Carrollton, endorsed every tribute paid to Judge Pease saying he had universal respect in that county

Judge Holder, also of Carrollton, contributed becomingly to the memory of the deceased.

Judge Taylor: "Judge Pease has left us an example that I hope we shall all follow. We can do nothing greater than emulate his exalted course. Judge Pease loved this bar as the bar loved him and he often spoke to me of how these relations lightened his labors. I mourn his loss as the loss of a true friend. He was a man feared by the lawless for he was administrator of the law He always distributed mercy, however, where mercy was deserving."

The resolutions presented were unanimously adopted and after the report of the floral and transportation committees the meeting adjourned.

COXEY IS THERE.

He is in Washington Giving Financial Instructions to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—J. S. Coxey, of Commonweal army fame, arrived in Washington Wednesday to resume his efforts to secure congressional action on his schemes for good roads and non-interest bearing bonds. Mr. Coxey has deprived himself of his mustache since he led his famous army upon the Capitol, and, in commemoration of that historic event, wears cuff buttons emblazoned with the legend, "Keep Off the Grass" He had an interview with Chairman Walker, of the House banking committee, and filed specifications of his financial scheme.

Coxey says he intends to send a copy of his latest pamphlet to every voter in the United States. His platform includes demonetization of both gold and silver, government ownership of public works, the income tax, and public salaries regulated by the price of wheat.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Canton Police Think they Have a Murderer.

CANTON, Dec. 17.—The police arrested a tramp last night who gave the name of Thomas Nolan, on suspicion of being the murderer of an Erie brakeman, Nelson Schagel, at Galion. Nolan refused to answer any questions about the Galion affair, and will give no account of himself. The Erie officials and the commissioners of Crawford county have offered $1,000 reward for the capture of the murderer.

Burglars assaulted Henry Gattshall in his East Tuscarawas street home early this morning. They entered the room where Mr. and Mrs. Gattshall were sleeping and dealt the former a heavy blow on the head with a bag of shot. Mrs. Gatshall's screams aroused the neighbors and the burglars fled. They were evidently after $200 which Mr. Gattshall had placed under his pillow.

A STIFF FINE

Hunting on Sunday Is Severely Punished in Tuscarawas County.

Fred Remmer, a prominent farmer residing near Bolivar, who was arrested by Warden Dangeleisen for hunting on Sunday, was convicted in Justice Hillyer's court at New Philadelphia, Friday afternoon. He was fined $25 and the costs, $45 35 in all. Warden Dangeleisen received an anonymous letter from Bolivar, today, in which dire threats are made against him. It was signed "Bolivar Sports." More reports of unlawful hunting and fishing come from the vicinity of Bolivar than any other place, and Warden Dangeleisen has been ordered to break up this gang of poachers, and has determined to do so. He has made several arrests thus far, but Remmer is the first to be fined in any great amount. Mr. Dangeleisen will try to discover the authors of the letter, and then the post-office inspector will take a hand.

Afraid of Another Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Sheriff Hayes, of Larue county, arrived early this morning with George C. Pierce and John Howell, charged with murder. He heard that a mob was coming, and took the prisoners away for safety. The mob went to the jail at midnight at Hadgenville, not knowing the sheriff had removed the prisoners. The men were jailed here for safe keeping.

NOT THE MAN WANTED

Canton Policemen Make a Mistake.

THE DETECTIVE GOES HOME.

A Man Arrested for the Murder of An Erie Railway Brakeman Turns Out to Be Quite Another Fellow—Court House Notes.

CANTON, Dec. 18.—Chief Detective Little, of the Erie Railway, arrived in the city last night from Meadville, Pa., in answer to a telegram sent to the officials of the road by the Canton police. Detective Little questioned Thomas Nolan, the tramp arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of the Erie brakeman at Galion, and would have taken him to Galion for identification had he answered the description of the murderer. To your correspondent Detective Little stated this morning that Nolan was not the man wanted. "He does not resemble the man who killed Schlagel in any way," said he, "and I will return home immediately. The Canton officers are loath to release Nolan, however, and if they are so sure they have the right man let them take him to Galion."

Emma McCammon has applied for a divorce from Aaron J. McCammon, charging disregard of marital duties. She also petitions for alimony and the custody of their child.

Frank W. Gaskill, a prominent Alliance grocer, assigned at 3:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon to Julius Zang. The assets are estimated at $12,000; liabilities $15,000.

The fourth partial account has been filed in the estate of John Horn, of Perry township

In the estate of Robert Crocket, of Marlboro township, the executor has been ordered to publish notice of appointment.

Bill of sale has been filed in the estate of Walter R. Walker, of Paris township.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Frank E. Hartzell, of Alliance.

The will of Aaron Altland, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate.

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 17.—The nine-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Feichter, who reside one mile west of town, has died of diphtheria. Three other members of the family are ill with the same disease. Two of them cannot recover.

MARRIED AT LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE Dec. 18.—Myrick Evans and Miss Charlotte Herp were married at the home of the bride, Thursday evening. Both are well known young people and will make this place their home.

THAT COUNTY SHORTAGE.

Prosecutor Bow Argues Against Holding Treasurer Maudru Liable.

CANTON, Dec. 19.—Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow argued a motion in supreme court in Columbus, yesterday, for leave to file exceptions to the ruling of the common pleas court in the John W. Myers embezzlement case. A shortage of $19,000 in the Stark county treasury resulted in the arrest of Myers, then deputy treasurer, and his indictment followed. The court, however, held that Treasurer Maudru and not the deputy was liable on his official bond.

MINOR COURT NOTES.

The bond of the assignee of Frank W. Gaskill, of Alliance, has been filed and approved.

Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of John Price, of Tuscarawas township.

In the assignment of Robinson Bros., of Massillon, the assignee has been ordered to compromise or sell desperate claims.

In the estate of Jacob Bucher, of Canton, a petition to enforce distribution has been filed and the plaintiffs ordered to give security for costs.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Bernard Welty, of Sugar Creek township

Appraisement and public sale of land has been ordered in the estate of John P. Lawrence, of Lawrence township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to D. U Doney and Cassie Thomas, of Massillon; John Anderson and Jane Mossop, of North Lawrence; Eugene Chatelain and Bertha Ruegg, of North Industry.

GETS INTO TOLEDO.

The W. & L. E. Successful in Another Transaction.

TOLEDO, Dec. 19.— The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking has finally acquired an entrance into Toledo. President Blair executed this afternoon a lease for the use of the Wheeling & Lake Erie tracks from Bellevue, and the company's terminals at this joint by the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking. The instrument runs for 90 years and gives the Short Line the same rights on the tracks from Bellevue to Toledo and the terminals that the Wheeling & Lake Erie will have. Two other roads, it is said, were anxious to enter into an agreement with the C., S. & H, but the Wheeling & Lake Erie's superior advantages led President Guerin to close the deal with Mr. Blair. The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking pays the Wheeling & Lake Erie the interest upon the valuation of the property. The Short Line also pays its share of the maintenance, improvements and additions.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at druggists.

MR. KOUTH THE VICTOR.

The Democratic Candidate Elected by a Majority of 111.

The special election held in the second ward Friday to elect a successor to the late Henry Huber, member of city council, resulted in a victory for Christian Kouth, the Democratic candidate. William Pietzcker, the Republican candidate, received 158 votes, and Mr. Kouth 269, making the latter's majority 111 votes In precinct A Pietzcker received 66 votes and Kouth 115. In precinct B Pietzcker 92 and Kouth 154.

THEY ELECTED OFFICERS

A Permanent Organization of Young Republicans.

WILL JOIN THE OHIO LEAGUE

George T. Crawford Elected President and Subordinate Officers Chosen—The Office of Captain Remains to be Filled—Plans for the Future.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club was held last night in the mayor's court room, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. It was quite an enthusiastic assemblage, and over thirty names were added to the list. The following officers were elected: President, Geo T. Crawford; vice president, first ward, G. B. Eggert; vice president, second ward, Theo. M. Geltz; vice president, third ward, Bert Arnold; vice president, fourth ward, Arvine Wales; secretary, W. E. N Hemperly; treasurer, T. T. Dillon. The election of a captain was postponed. Harry Hemingway was elected first lieutenant, and A. E. Walcutt, second lieutenant.

The following committee on membership was appointed, Messrs W. E. N. Hemperly, C. M. Aswater and Bert Arnold All earnest, energetic Republicans are urged to enroll. All applications for membership should be made to the membership committee. All members of the Young Men's Sound Money Club can be enrolled without fee by the secretary. The meeting adjourned to meet same place Thursday, January 12, 1897 This club will immediately become a member of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs.

Let all who desire to promote the growth and strength of the Republican party and through it the good government of our country, state and nation, and individually, aid in the speedy return of prosperity, enlist in the cause.

CONGRESS POWERLESS

Such is the Belief of Secretary Olney.

DANGER OF A DEADLOCK.

The Secretary of State Makes Public a Remarkable Claim—The President Alone Has Power to Recognize the Independence of Cuba.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary of State Olney has given out a statement concerning the Cuban resolutions. He takes the ground that the adoption of the Cameron resolution can be nothing more than the expression of opinion by the Senate and House, or advice to the executive how to exercise his discretion. He holds that the power to recognize Cuba rests with the executive solely. Not even a two-thirds vote of both houses can take away this right of the executive. Unless the President revises conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolution will be with out effect and will leave unaltered the attitude of this government toward the contending parties in Cuba

The unusual proceeding of Secretary Olney in giving public discussion to foreign affairs during the absence of the President, is regarded as an indication of fear on this part of serious disturbances in Spain growing out of the excitement among the people aroused by the attitude of the United States It is understood that the President has taken the view of the Secretary of State, or at least abide by his construction, which makes recognition of the independence of Cuba a purely executive function. Hence, if the resolution be adopted and is vetoed by the President, and then passed over the veto, it will still be regarded by the President as inoperative. There is then the question how the matter can be brought before the supreme court. The only course for congress, in case of a deadlock with the President, is to declare war. Senator Cameron's report to accompany the resolution is said to cover the whole case exhaustively, and the senator will attempt to show that congress has the undoubted right to recognize the independence of Cuba. He takes opposite ground from Secretary Olney.

Senator Hale will lead the opposition to the Cameron Cuban resolution, and hopes to defeat it. He says he feels certain that Senator Sherman will not vote for it. Mr. Morgan claims that more than two thirds of the Senate and House are in favor of the resolution. Senator Frye says he has no doubt that a majority of the committee believe if the resolution is passed over the President's veto he will be bound to execute it as law.

OPINIONS ABOUT CUBA.

Conflicting Views of the Duty of the Hour.

MASSILLONIANS CONSERVATIVE.

Some Favor the Passage of Senator Cameron's Resolution and Others Think we Should go Slow and Wait Until There is More to Recognize.

Throughout the country there seems to be a general feeling of friendliness toward the liberty-seeking Cubans, and an estimate of the sentiments of Massillon citizens can readily be formed by a perusal of what follows:

Paul Kirchhofer—I feel, of course, that the brutal war in Cuba should be terminated and my sympathies are with the Cubans, but I scarcely think the United States should act directly or indirectly until first ascertaining that the Cubans had established a government independent of Spain. But, however, if the report of the committee on foreign affairs passes both the House and Senate and is not vetoed by President Cleveland, the battle in my opinion will be of short duration. Cuba will be so greatly benefitted by the recognition of her independents by our nation by privileges as belligerents, that they will no doubt succeed in driving Weyler and his 200,000 men from the island. With a chance to procure munitions of war necessary the Cuban army can be increased to nearly 80,000 men and can then meet the Spaniards in open battle. Yes, I favor recognition of the Cubans, but I think the United States has acted a little too soon As to war with Spain, I don't think that will result. If the Cubans have established a government of their own, our nation can consistently extend belligerent rights. Spain may assume a threatening attitude, but will cool off

Dr. S P. Barnes—If the report of the committee favoring recognition of the independence of Cuba passes both houses, I sincerely hope President Cleveland will veto it I don't think we have any right to interfere with affairs between the insurgents and Spain, other to than demand of Spain to give proper protection to our interests there on the island

J. A. McLaughlin believes that the United States should recognize Cuba and extend a protectorate over it. It is able to take the consequences.

Marshal Markel's sympathies are with the struggling Cubans, and while he would like to see this country offer them some assistance, he is averse to entering into a war with Spain.

"As an American and a citizen of a free country," said City Clerk Haring, "I would like to see the Cubans recognized, but unless this action would be in strict accordance with international law, I believe the United States should remain neutral.

R. A. Pollock thinks that it is this country's duty to recognize Cuba, and believes that it would show our patriotism and love of country as nothing else could.

W. C. Bryant—I favor the annexation of Cuba, but I don't think the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations will become a law. It will not pass both houses. The United States should have taken action long before this to end the Spanish Cuban war.

F. J. Stout—The Cubans have my entire sympathy and I sincerely hope the resolution recognizing their independence will become a law. Spain, I think, will consider a few things before declaring war against the United States

Solicitor E. G Willison—I would be glad to see our nation recognize the independence of Cuba. If they will take a man my size the Cubans can count on me as a recruit.

James Corns—I favor the independence of Cuba, but I hope the attitude of the country will not be so construed as to bring about a war between Spain and the United States.

The Rev. L. H Burry said: "Naturally I sympathize with the Cubans, but, like Secretary Olney, I believe we should 'make haste slowly' and not plunge recklessly into a war with Spain."

Councilman Geltz is of the opinion that if Spain is really oppressing the Cubans as the papers say it is, something should be done But he does not think that the United States should espouse the cause of the Cubans merely from a humanitarian's standpoint All citizens who care to do so should be allowed to enlist in the Cuban army, but the United States as a government, should be more conservative.

J. A Shoemaker has read enough and heard enough to make him a staunch friend of Cuba, and he believes that we ought to help them if we have to thrash Spain to do it

"The United States," said Deputy Treasurer T. H Smith, "has pursued a very conservative course for two years Spain has demonstrated its inability to put down the rebellion by force of arms and has now resorted to butchery and other unfair means and I think that our government would be warranted in interfering." Mayor Schott, who was present at the time, said, "Those are my sentiments"

A Bad Supply Minister.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The Rev. Wm. E. Morea, who came here six months ago from Kansas, and has acted as supply minister in Presbyterian pulpits here, is under arrest, charged with attempting to pass a forged note for $300.

Three Burned to Death.

SHEFFIELD, O., Dec. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The house of Mr. and Mrs. Aelo was discovered on fire at 3 o'clock this morning, both got out, but went back to rescue their grandchild. The floors fell in and all three burned to death.

The Student Parade.

ADA, O., Dec. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Eight hundred students paraded the streets last night as a demonstration in favor of Cuba. Weyler was burned in effigy.

THEY SECURED LICENSES.

Lucky Ones Now Permitted to Teach School.

The following persons were granted licenses to teach school in Stark county for one year from December 5, 1896: H. K. Baird, Stanwood; Clement N. Clark, Alliance; J. E. Kloffenstein, Canton; Frank Linton, Freeburg; J. H. Myers, Myers; Ervin Rickards, Lake; E. E. Linhart, J. E. McFarren, Geo. F. Stahl, Navarre; J. S. Speelman, Bolivar; J. B Switzer (music), Brittain; Maud Bloomfield, North Baltimore; O. F. Downes, Margaret Farber, Magnolia; Jessie I. France, Marlboro; Pauline Heacock, Limaville; Laura L Kline, New Berlin; Mary A. McDaniel, Waco; Ella Shaffer, Louisville; Cordelia Sponhaur, Pierce; Clara A. Stover, Mary Danner, Lulu M. Porter (primary), Canal Fulton.

EGYPTIANS OUTDONE.

Charles Boydston and His Invention.

BODIES TURNED TO STONE

A Former Massillonian Returns to Tell of His Remarkable Discovery Made in Chicago—He Expects to Realize a Fortune Out of His Process.

Charles Boydston, of Chicago, a young man who was formerly employed by James A. Hackett, in Massillon, is spending Saturday with the latter. Mr. Boydston bids fair to climb the ladder of fame and fortune with marvelous rapidity, by means of an invention of his about which the world is now doing a great deal of talking. Mr. Boydston is an undertaker, and by constant experiments has so mastered his art as to succeed in preserving the dead precisely as though the great transition had not taken place. Color, form and expression are retained, and the body preserved for years—perhaps for ages. Mr. Boydston says that his application causes the flesh to petrify, without changing its external characteristics. The features become hard and brittle, and once in this state cannot change.

Mr. Boydston, it will be recalled, has in his Chicago place of business the body of a young girl, who died suddenly, while the face possessed every sign of life and health. Those who call upon him can see this body, which has been subjected to his treatment. To all appearances she is instinct with life, and lies like one in a pleasant sleep. The invention is a secret, and the inventor expects to profit by it very handsomely. He is now considering propositions coming from this country and from Europe.

A St. Paul Fire.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The Ryan Hotel annex was consumed by fire early this morning. It started in Cardozo's furniture store. Loss $300,000. The Ryan Hotel in the same block was not damaged.

He is a Good Man, Too.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Addison O. Harris, of this city, has been suggested to McKinley as an excellent man for attorney general.

WILL RETURN MONDAY.

Major McKinley to Eat Christmas Dinner With His Mother.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—President-elect McKinley was at Evanston last night, where he was the guest of C. G. Dawes Mrs. McKinley did not accompany her husband to Evanston, the cold north wind making driving rather disagreeable.

Major and Mrs. McKinley expect to be with the major's mother Christmas day and they will leave for Canton Monday morning.

He will likely attend the football game at the Coliseum tonight between the Carlisle Indians and the Wisconsin university team.

BRYAN GOING TO CHICAGO.

He May, and May Not, Meet President-Elect McKinley.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The brief dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., about the contemplated visit of Mr. Bryan to this city has been confirmed here President-elect McKinley will be in Chicago Monday, but it is not likely that he will meet Mr. Bryan.

So far as now known no reception is to be given Mr Bryan while here His coming is known to but few at this time and a public demonstration has not been suggested.

Three Killed by a Mob

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Dec 19.—The mob that beleaguered the jail all night took Arch, Dink and Bill Proctor out of the jail, lynched two of them and shot the other to death. Arch killed two men, Doc and Aaron Crofton of Adairville, this county, Nov. 24, 1895, and the brothers were accessories All have had three trials.

A Wreck In Indiana.

MONTICELLO, Ind., Dec. 19.—A fatal accident occurred on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, six miles north of here, by the derailment of a wrecking train, Cecil Douglass of this place was killed and three other members of the crew are reported fatally hurt.

Phillippine Rebellion Spreads.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—The rebellion in the Phillippines has spread to the provinces of Bulan, Batangas, Pampanga and in a less degree, Morong, embracing the Island of Luzon, South Bucatan, in fact all the Tagalog provinces.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1896.

Allen O. Myers believes that the Ohio reformatory at Mansfield is a fraud and must result in failure. "It is only another penitentiary," he says. "It can't be anything else, for there is no room in our system of penalogy for an 'intermediate prison' between the reformatory and the penitentiary. The parole system was intended to cover and does cover all the cases that the Mansfield fraud was built for. The Mansfield prison is the joint work of sentimental cranks and practical lobbyists, and it is a worthy product of such parents. It is a fraud and a failure." Whatever it is, it has cost a million dollars, and more money is needed to put it in proper shape. The first prisoners were sent to Mansfield last September, and it is therefore too soon to pronounce the institution either a success or failure.

A telegram from Akron says:

The Welsh American citizens of Akron and Summit county, who claim to be 3,000 strong, have formed a secret organization known as the "Society of Welsh-American Voters." They propose to act independently politically, throwing their support to the party that is most kindly towards men of their nationality. No Welsh American holds either a city or county office. John Bromfield has been elected president, ex Mine Inspector Ebenezer Lewis, secretary.

It is hard to believe that the dispatch above states the object of the society truly. If it does, it has no place in our country, and if incorporation papers are sought should be refused on the same ground as that taken recently by Judge Pryor in New York, who held that an Hungarian society designed to keep alive the language and traditions of Hungary had no right to legal recognition in the United States. A club that is confessedly in existence for no other purpose than to sacrifice conscience and opinion for the sake of gaining office commits a crime against society, and it is a duty to make membership in it odious. THE INDEPENDENT finds it very difficult to believe that the Welsh citizens of this part of Ohio, who are for the most part shrewd, thoughtful and patriotic, are really bound up in a secret organization such as has been described. It doubts whether so intelligent a man as Ebenezer Lewis would consent to act as its secretary if it did exist.

Some time ago the Arbuckle Company, after a successful career in the coffee trade, put a package containing two pounds of sugar on the market. Failing to secure what were regarded as fair terms from the American Sugar Refining Company, the Arbuckles decided to erect a refinery of their own, and are now about to engage in the sugar business as competitors of the great trust. The latter, offended at this intrusion on a field hitherto all their own, have just bought the Woolson Spice Company's plant at Toledo, which is only second to that of the Arbuckles in importance. Now the sugar people propose to retaliate upon the Arbuckles, cutting the price of coffee until "the Arbuckles will be only too glad to cry quits." The interesting account of this transaction goes on: "When the refining company gets control of the Woolson, the price of coffee will be cut until the Arbuckles will be only too glad to cry quits. The sugar company has no special desire to continue in the coffee business but will merely use its newly acquired plant to club the Arbuckles into a reasonable deal and force them out of the sugar business. That accomplished, the refinery are willing to let loose on the coffee plant and is willing to drop something like a half million in the transaction." Then, when at length the Arbuckles are subdued, the price of coffee will go up again, and sugar will be sold at the sweet will of the trust. And the worst of it is, that operations like this are difficult to control by legislation. Already the first note of active warfare is heard, Messrs. C. L. McLain & Co. being already advised of a cut of half a cent a pound in Toledo coffees. In the mean time the small roasters in the trade are in danger of being ruined by a form of competition which they have not the capital to withstand.

THAT PROBLEM AGAIN.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Was it a trick, Mr. Editor, or was it put in all seriousness—that problem in Monday's issue which was put to you, and which you refer to your readers:

"What becomes of a man whose life is a model of correct living and correct thinking, who spends Sunday in the manner that conduces to his bodily and mental satisfaction, and who refuses to go to church?"

It reminds one of the celebrated question of Charles II to the Royal Society, "Why a dead fish does not, though a live fish does, add to the weight of a vessel of water in which it is placed." This was put in such apparent assurance that the philosophers were for a time deceived, and busied themselves seeking an explanation of the fact while they omitted to inquire whether it was a fact. Is it a fact that the man who refuses to go to church is a "model of correct thinking and living?" That is a question to which the Highest Court says no. If, however, the questioner refuses to accept the decision of that Highest Court, then to what purpose is the question? Logicians would catalogue that question under the head of "Fallacies" and call it a false implication.

L. H. B.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

If we could only be sure of the facts presented by the conflict now going on in Cuba, it would not be difficult to determine where our course should lie. Every American sympathy would go out to the struggling Cubans if we could only know that their struggle is one for liberty, and not begotten in a mere spirit of adventure, or for hope of gain. Unfortunately for us, we can believe nothing. The reported assassination of Maceo proves to be the invention of unreliable correspondents, who desired to arouse sympathy and interest, and nearly all of the accounts of the war to which we have been treated have sprung from similar sources. Maceo is now understood to have been killed in an honorable engagement. Mr. W. E. Curtis, whose accurate knowledge of the situation is not open to doubt, says of this matter:

"It is firmly believed that the extraordinary fiction was invented by the genius of C. M. Huau, an active agent of the Cuban junta, residing at Jacksonville; Emelio Nunez, a Cuban refugee who has resided in Philadelphia for many years and was recently on trial there for complicity in a fillibustering expedition; W. F. Mannix, a newspaper correspondent who was expelled from Havana last spring after having made repeated attempts to betray the revolutionary sympathizers in that city to the Spanish authorities for money; Sylvester Scovel, another newspaper writer, originally from Cleveland, O., who has been serving with the insurgents for several months and writing letters for the New York World, and a reporter of the name of Payne, who has been furnishing sensational stories for a syndicate of Eastern and Western newspapers from Jacksonville for several months.

"The letters of Mr Mannix to the Spanish authorities offering to betray his Cuban friends for a price are now on file in the state department. He was formerly in the employ of the United Press, and was discharged for good reasons. He has been a detective, and a book agent, has managed a matrimonial agency, and has been engaged in several similar enterprises in New York, Chicago, Denver and other cities.

"His family connections are entirely respectable, and his brothers consider him insane. The father of Mannix was an enthusiastic Irish patriot, and was engaged in the Fenian raid at St. Alban thirty years ago, where he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y. Mannix's mother accompanied her husband in the raid, and attended him during his trial and imprisonment. After she had passed through eight or nine months of this harrowing experience, Mannix was born, and his recklessness and eccentricity which developed in early childhood are believed to be the result of parental influences."

All things considered, it scarcely seems prudent—unless the Senate has information not in the possession of the public, to recognize the independence of an island which has no recognized civil government, and possibly thereby precipitate a war between our own country and Spain. The American resolutions are by no means passed. They have yet to be adopted by House and Senate, and they stand in danger of veto.

THE RESOLUTION CHANGED.

The Foreign Relations Committee Made It Stronger In Language and Import Text of the Original Resolution and the One to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The senate foreign relations committee changed the Cameron resolution so as to make it more emphatic The title was changed to read:

"Joint resolution acknowledging the independence of the republic of cuba, the words "the republic of" being inserted.

Instead of declaring that the United States "should" use its friendly offices it makes it read "the United States will" do so.

The original Cameron resolution read as follows:

Joint resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby, acknowledged by the United States of America.

Section 2 That the United States should use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

The Cameron resolution, as modified and agreed upon by the committee, is as follows:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

Section 2 That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba

State Gets Ft. Ancient.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.—The State Archæological and Historical society has purchased 108 acres in Warren county, being the remainder of Fort Ancient, the best specimen of the work of the mound builders. The society purchased what they thought was the fort in 1891, but they were swindled.

Leases Toledo Terminals.

TOLEDO, Dec. 19.—The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railroad has leased the joint use of the Wheeling and Lake Erie terminals in this city and of tracks from Bellevue, thus giving it entrance into Toledo. The lease runs 90 years.

THE JERSEY WAISTS.

THEY HAVE AGAIN APPEARED IN THE REALM OF FASHION.

Some of the New Ones Are Quite Becoming to Plump Figures—Handsome Tea Gowns and Ball Dresses—Tea Jackets. Use of Fur For Trimming.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The jersey waist has come upon us again in all its contradictoriness. There never yet was a waist at once so pretty and so ugly. It is pretty when filled with a plump little woman, whose grace is accentuated by its molding of itself to fit the figure, and it is the ugliest, most unsightly and slimpsy rag in the world before it is put on. The very flexibility which gives it its chief beauty of conforming to the figure it adorns is the cause of its raggy appearance. No one

THE TEA GOWN.

could believe that one of those wretched looking things was twin sister to the one on the newest girl. The jersey waists being here, let us say a word about them. There are some just plainly woven, with no trimming beyond the buttons and perhaps a feeble attempt at revers. Others are richly trimmed with braid in various designs. Some have fancy yokes and button at the sides. A few have silk sleeves, or jersey sleeves, finished with puffs of various sorts. Some have velvet collars and cuffs, and others are richly garnished with jet and passementerie. The most of them are of cashmere woven wool, but there are some silk ones and a good many thick fleece lined ones. These latter are deliciously warm and cozy. And in every way a jersey waist is a comfort. The mesh is so flexible, like knitting, that a person can realize that she is alive and in the possession of her faculties.

Oh, the tea gowns and ball dresses that I saw today! I am sure I shall dream of them for a week and that they must have been dreamed in the first place. These are more beautiful than any I ever saw before, even those to which I can now look back through the misty haze of remembrance. There was one in a grand store. The whole gown consisted of two parts. The under portion was a dress of taffeta of a delicate ivory tint, with magnified pimpernels scattered over it widely. The waist was gathered top and bottom, the neck being finished with a gathered stock of pimpernel velvet. The belt was also of this velvet and richly draped, with a butterfly bow at the top. The sleeves reached but to the elbow in a most graceful, drooping puff. Over this dress was a rich black moire surtout, hanging open in front, in a deep plait on each side. It fitted at the sides, and at the back fell in two trumpet plaits from the neck to a demitrain in one unbroken sweep. There was a wide pelerine collar made of superb brocade in white and maize. This was slashed in the back to allow space for the folds, and it was bound all around with black fur. This gown could easily be copied in other and less expensive materials, always keeping to the unities in color and fabric.

Tea jackets are out in force and are made of pompadour silks, light taffeta in iridescent effects, and a few in rich brocades. All these are lavishly adorned with lace, ribbons and spangles and metal beadings.

Fur in bands is used to ornament all sorts of garments, and it proves to be an addition to everything to which it is added, even ball gowns. Oh, I did see such a magnificent ball dress, though it

EVENING GOWNS.

puzzles me a little as to how one can dance in it! This was of the heaviest cream white ribbed silk. The front of the skirt was lightly embroidered in silver with a lacelike pattern. Below this were silver spangles. The skirt hung in two deep trumpet plaits from the waist to the end of the long train in massive folds. The train was untrimmed.

This gown was too costly for a very young lady, but the young society bud will lose nothing in wearing a dancing frock of white crepe lisse with flounces—eight or ten of them—of the same floating material, each bordered with a narrow cherry satin ribbon.

OLIVE HARPER.

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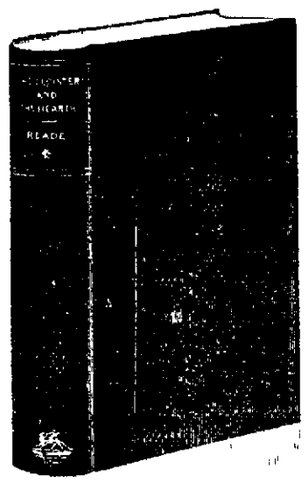

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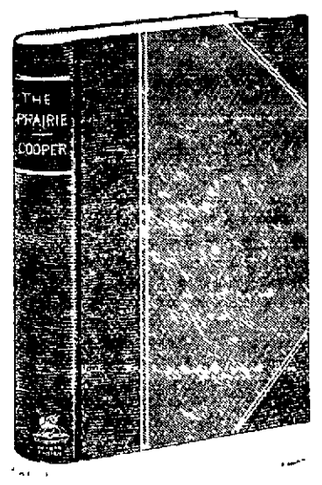

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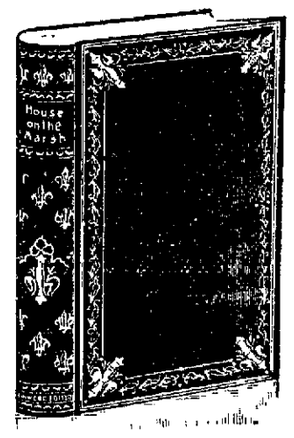

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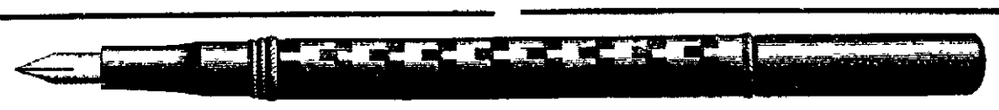

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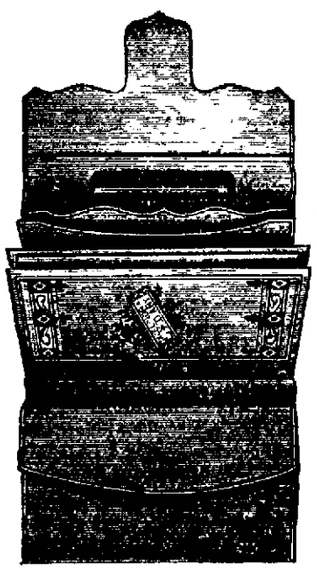

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CAPTAIN CLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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CONTINUED

"Oh, yes," answered Burns, evasively, "I heard what he had to say, but Riggs shut him up short as soon as he was sober enough to know what Murphy was saying. Wait till Riggs tells his side of the story to the lieutenant. Then perhaps we'll know what brought Mr. Barton Potts over here."

Lambert was up and at the door of his tent in a minute. "Did you say that Mr. Barton Potts was at the Walton place now, sergeant?"

"Yes, sir," answered Burns, whirling about in the mud and promptly saluting.

"Then have some man let me know when he comes out. I wish to speak to him. And if Riggs is sober enough now, send him here."

Presently, looking moist, blear-eyed, and dejected, the ex-trooper and sergeant was marched up through the pattering rain, and, with the big drops trickling down from the visor of his old war-pattern forage cap, stood sullenly at the tent of his young commander. The guarding sentry, after the fashion prevailing among some of the regular infantry at the time, allowed his rifle to topple forward from the "carry" into the grasp of the left hand, a foot or so in front of the right breast, and with this well-intended effort at the "rifle salute" of the '60's, Private Mulligan reported—

"Prisoner Riggs, sorr; to spake to the lieutenant."

It was the first time Lambert had conducted an investigation of the kind, and he had no precedent to guide him.

"Riggs," said he, "Murphy tells me your going to town last night was at the instance of some relative of Mrs. Walton's, who asked you to do them a service. Was that true?"

"It was, sir."

"Then he will doubtless be glad to come forward and exonerate you, or at least explain your conduct in the early evening. Your later conduct only a court-martial can properly consider. Where is this gentleman?"

"I don't know, sir."

"What is his name?"

"I—can't tell, sir."

"You know it, do you not?"

"I suppose I do, sir, but—I can't tell it."

"In the event of your trial he is the only man who can help you, and the report I have to make of your misconduct is most serious. Drunkenness only aggravates housebreaking and attempted robbery, as well as assault."

"I broke no houses, sir, and attempted no robbery. As for assault, the lady herself will say I meant no harm."

"But your own comrade admits he found you in the cellar entrance at the foot of the steps, on premises you were forbidden to enter, to all appearances stealing wine, and he was striving to get you away when the noise brought Mrs. Walton upon you. The case is flagrant."

Riggs threw his hands forward in a despairing gesture, dropped them again by his side, and stood silent.

"Do you mean you have nothing to say for yourself?—that you cannot disprove the charges?"

"I have plenty to say for myself, sir, but nobody to say anything for me. The worst anyone can ever prove of me is that I've been a drinking man. I'm no thief; I'm no burglar; and I'd burn me hand off before I'd lay it to hurt a woman, old or young. I never knew what I was doing, if I grabbed the lady by the throat. But I'd be a worse man than the lieutenant thinks me if I'd do what he asks."

"This is nonsense, Riggs. What have I asked you to do that would be either criminal or wrong?"

"To defend myself at the expense of a friend, sir," said Riggs, with melodramatic gravity. "I'll never betray the man that's trusted me."

"Take him back to the guard tent, sentry," said Lambert, hardly knowing whether to be amused or disgusted. "The man isn't sober yet."

And then for the first time the young officer became aware of the presence of a horseman at the side of his tent. With his hat brim pulled down over his eyes and the rain dripping from bit and boot and bridle rein, there sat his acquaintance of the owl train—Mr. Barton Potts.

"One of your men said you wished to see me, lieutenant," said Mr. Potts, with a courteous wave of his hand. "I was coming anyhow, but rode round from the bahn yawnduh and came in 'long the branch. Excuse me if I've stumbled on something I wasn't expected to hear."

"Certainly, Mr. Potts. Can you dismount and come in? I much want to talk with you."

"And I want to have a talk with you, lieutenant—ve'y much—and I'm coming for the purpose, but not just now. There are some matters I must 'tend to in town for my aunt, Mrs. Walton, at once. But let me add my thanks to hers—and much more than hers—for your prompt assistance last night. I know that man by sight. I've seen him around here befoh, and it's Gawd's mercy I wasn't there last night. I'd 'a' shot him dead."

"You can be sure he shall not escape justice, Mr. Potts, though your aunt seems to refuse to see me with regard to the matter."

"I'll explain all that later, suh," said Potts, lowering his voice. "I've simply got to go at once. But I'll see you to-night; and meantime let me repeat what I said. You shan't lack for a friend round heah, suh. You treated me like a gentleman when I was drunk and possibly offensive—though I hope not, suh—and you've behaved like a gentleman to my people, and by and by they'll see it. Just you wait. By the bye, you remember Col. Scroggs?"

"I don't think I do. Some of that name were among the prisoners who escaped yesterday, I'm told."

"Yes, suh. The same family, suh; Col. Scroggs' brothers. I can't discuss them just now, but if the colonel should come here to see you before Capt. Close gets back, if you'll take my advice you'll listen to him. He wants to speak about that arrest and square things; and—well, I know a gentleman when I see one, just as I know a rough—like that soldier you were examining. The colonel was conductor of our train night before last. Now I've got to ride like hell. Good day, suh."

And, pulling off his hat and sticking spurs to his mud-covered steed, Mr. Potts galloped away along the Tugaloo road into the gathering darkness.

Soon after nightfall the rain ceased and the wind died away. For the first time since he had turned in the night before Lambert bethought him of the lantern he had purposed buying, even if he had to send to Cohen's on a Sunday. Burns sent some candles over from the company stores and the young German "striker" set two of them alight in his tent, with empty whisky bottles—off which he had deferentially washed the labels—as candlesticks.

One thought led to another. The proposed purchase reminded Lambert that all the money in his possession was now the $20-bill borrowed of Close, and this reminded him that he wanted five dollars in small currency—"shinplasters,"

The rain dripping from bit and boot.

as the miniature greenbacks were called at the time. Since hearing Murphy's story he better understood the straits to which his neighbors were reduced, and he had determined that the aid he had proffered in one way should, despite madame's high-spirited rejection, be rendered in another.

At eight o'clock he had secured the amount he needed through the good offices of the first sergeant, and he was wondering how soon he might expect the visit of Col. Scroggs and what could be its purpose, when all of a sudden the clatter at the other end of the camp told him of the return of the detachment sent out the previous night; but it was Sergt. McBride, not his company commander, who met him at the tent door.

"The captain's compliments, an' he'll be back by an' by, sir. He stopped over to have it out with somebody that fooled him."

"Stopped over where, sergeant? Not alone, I hope?"

"No, sir; the sheriff was along, an' two others. They were talking with Mr. Scroggs—or Col. Scroggs—and a young fellow they called Potts, who met us across the track on the Quitman road. The captain said you wasn't to worry about him, but we didn't get the parties the sheriff was after, and the captain thinks he knows who threw us off the scent."

Manifestly nothing was to be done but await the captain's return, and nine o'clock came without him. Lambert had determined to investigate the butter market, however, and time was not hanging heavily upon his hands by any means. Throwing a light-blue overcoat, such as was worn by the rank and file, over his uniform, he sallied forth just after nine o'clock, and made his way around the camp until he reached the road, and followed it to the gap among the rose-bushes whence had rolled the tin pail on the previous night. All was dark and still. Setting the pail just within the hedge, he patiently waited. Presently voices—feminine voices—became faintly audible. "Elinor" had evidently been pushed forward en reconnoissance, and, after her recent nerve-racking experiences, didn't like the detail.

"I tell yo' dey ain' no one 'bout, Mis' Katie. I done felt fur de pail, an' 'tain't day-h," was her protest. At this Lambert saw fit to give a low whistle, at sound of which Elinor, with prodigious rustle of skirts, bolted back towards the house, and her unseen companion, after emphatic and scornful reference to "bawn cowuds," came hurriedly forward, but paused at discreet distance.

"You're theh, ah you?" was the semi-assertive, semi-interrogative remark in disdainful and truculent tone. "Ah hope you've got that money at last."

For an answer Lambert reached in and shook the pail. The combination of "shinplasters" and small coin within gave a reassuring rattle. Eagerly the girl bounded to the hedge. He could just discern the slender little form and the tumbled head of hair as she dropped the enfolding shawl and stooped to take the prize—which the unprincipled young man had by this time cautiously withdrawn. He could hear her eager breathing and the patter of her hands among the rain-laden branches.

"Whuh on earth" (who on earth can spell the word as a real southern girl says it?) "did you hide that pail? Ah've no time fo' nawnsense."

Silence a moment.

"Look hyuh, Mr. Yankee! Ah'm not accustomed to being made a fool of, 'n Ah want that money. Ah've had to wait too long already."

A sound as of something shaking in a tin vessel, but further away, towards a broader gap in the dark hedge.

"Ah'm not going up thuh. Ah told you twice befoh. You bring that pail back hyuh" (indignantly). Ah don't believe you've gawt the money at all." (tentatively). "If you had, no gentleman would keep me waiting—when we need it so much." (Symptoms of vanishing nerve, and again a tempting rattle). "Ah can't go there" (pleadingly now). "Please bring it hyuh, Mr. Riggs. Brothuh Floyd would be fuyious if he knew" (pause)—"an' we had such awful trouble las' night—all on account of some of your rascally—Oh! whut's that new lieutenant's name?" (Sudden change of theme and tone).

"His name's Ike," was the response in a hoarse whisper across the dripping rose bushes.

"Ah don't believe a wuhd you say. Whut's his real name?"

"Ask Mr. Potts if his name isn't Ike; and come and get your money."

"Ah don't have a chance to ask Mr. Potts anything. They don't allow me in the pahlor when Mr. Bahton Potts comes. Ah'm too much of a child to be trusted with family secrets, it seems; though Ah'm not too young to find out how much we need money.—Whuh's that pail?"—suddenly coming down to business again.

Lambert gave it a shake, this time within reach of a little hand that darted in among the bushes and firmly closed upon his own.

"You let go that pail!" was the imperious demand from within.

"I can't—till you let go my hand," from without.

"Ah don't want your hand. Ah want—"

"I didn't offer it, but, since you like it so much, here's the other." And through the darkness another hand, with soft warm palm and long, slender fingers, closed in upon the hot little paw straining and tugging at the original occupant of the handle. Instantly, with indignant force, the enfolded member was snatched away, and the stooping girl sprang to her feet, wild-eyed and alarmed.

"Wh' ah you?" she panted. "That's not Sergt. Riggs." A window was suddenly raised back towards the house; the mournful toot of a tin horn began. "Quick! Ah've got to go. Roll that pail through. Why didn't Mr. Riggs come?"

"He's detained—on duty, but it's all right. Where's the buttermilk?"

Through the trees behind the girl came Elinor at top speed; one could hear the rustle rods away. "F' Gawd's sake, Mis' Katie, come quick. Mis' Walton's callin'."

But Kate was fumbling for something in her pocket and bending forward to the hedge. The next instant, with brilliant flash, the glare of a parlor match leaped out one second on the night and fell full on a laughing, handsome young face peering in from under the visor of an infantry forage cap. One second only, and down went the match, and with stifled cry bounded the youngest daughter of the household of Walton—even the precious pail forgotten.

Ten minutes later a horseman came galloping up the muddy road and inquiring for the lieutenant. Lambert recognized him as one of the deputies or assistants engaged in Saturday's affair at the jail. He handed a folded paper to the young officer, and, in low, excited tones, began some explanatory comments.

"Wait," said Lambert. "Let me read."

Tearing open the paper, by the dim light of Burns' lantern he made out the following:

"Lieut. Lambert: Post guard at once around Walton place, so as to prevent any men from getting in or out. Take half the company if you need it. I'll be there in half an hour.

CLOSE,
"B'vt. Capt. Com'd'g."

XI.

At ten o'clock that dark and gloomy Sunday night Mr. Lambert stood in front of his tent, leaning on his sword and listening in silence to the conference going on between his commander and the civil officers of the law. Close had come home in high dudgeon, and was, as usual, slow and cautious, but more than usually reluctant and suspicious. Fuming over the failure of the mission on which he had started so confidently, believing himself "tricked by the enemy," and now offered ample revenge and assured of success through the information tendered him, he nevertheless faltered. Lambert, returning from the round of his sentries, was taken unawares by the sudden question:

"This gentleman says the old lady knew just where we had gone and just when we would get back. What do you think of it?"

"It's a matter I know nothing about, sir," was the answer, "except that she did say she was writing a letter to be given you on your return this evening, and instantly corrected herself by saying on your return."

"Yes. Here's the letter, by Jove, and it's a worse puzzle than before. And here's the deputy marshal back with increased powers, new orders, search-warrants, and God knows what all. I'm willing enough to back you in dealing with men, Mr. Parmelee," said the captain, turning again to the eager civilian, "but the lieutenant has had these sentries posted 40 minutes and there hasn't been a sound. I don't want any searching of a house that holds nothing but women, because you think some of your jail birds are there—"

"I tell you, captain, there's no room for doubt. The negroes have seen them. They told Mr. Jarvis, here, and told him the mules were to be there before ten o'clock to carry 'em off out of harm's way. Your man Murphy admits he saw one last night—one of the Scroggses, sure, by the description, and his brother is with him there, I'll bet a hat."

"I don't believe it," sturdily answered Close. "Only last August she turned Walton Scroggs away from her door with such a tongue-lashing as I never heard; an' that's saying a good deal. She forbade him ever setting foot within her gates again. I heard her; so did half the men in this company."

"I know all about that. He has been in love with his cousin, the elder of the Walton girls, as long as I can remember, and because of his shiftless habits the old lady wouldn't listen to it. Then they took to meeting by stealth, and she found it out. She discharged old Rasmus for no other reason than that he carried letters for them. I've tried to bribe him twice to tell where Wal Scroggs was hiding, but the old nigger's a damn fool—with a starving wife, too. They tell me he was seen round here a day or two since, asking for Riggs, and he's been carrying letters again. The old lady wouldn't have him there before, perhaps, but she would shelter him now, when the government demands his surrender. But, even if she wouldn't, Esther Walton would. I tell you they're there, captain, and they'll be off and out of our reach this night if you fail to take them now."

Close was pulling on a soldier's overcoat at the moment, and stopped to listen to some sound down the dark recesses of the "bottom" along the winding stream.

"It's the mules now!" began Parmelee, excitedly, but Close held up a warning hand.

"If it is, my men will nab 'em, that's all. Now you've been the means of my takin' the men on more'n one long wild-goose chase afoot—that telegram of yours was enough to give the whole scheme away—and of my bein' invited to be damn fool enough to fight two duels this afternoon. Both Col. Scroggs and Mr. Barton Potts, by thunder, want me to go out and be shot because I preferred to satisfy myself Mr. Wal Scroggs wasn't in the old Gibson place, 'stead of takin' their word of honor for it. There's a sick lady there who was scared of Yankee uniforms; but I'd rather search all Tugaloo and Quitman and hell together than rout out old Mis' Walton to-night. They can't get out past my sentries. They're sure to be nabbed if they try. Let 'em try, I say. It's the easiest way to settle the whole business. Then they can be arrested without disturbin' anybody in the house."

But Parmelee was dissatisfied. He had been chaffed, jeered at, maddened over the escape of his prisoners. Two of them—the worst of the lot, so far as he could judge—were here now, within his grasp, if he could but persuade Close to act. He had still a card to play, and it was a trump lead.

"I did send you a telegram steering you to Gibson's, and I did it because the marshal himself so directed; for it was he who was sure that was where they had taken refuge. Scroggs and his precious kinsman, Potts, probably got warning in time to send their two refugees away, and now they've had the cheek to hide them here, right under your nose. Talk about the record you've made as a preserver of the peace down here; how'll it read all over the north that, after being released from jail in the presence of Capt. Close's company, the worst of the gang—men under indictment for murderous assault on United States officers in discharge of their duties—came and took up their residences across the road from Capt. Close's camp and dared him to take them. That's the way it'll read, by God, if you don't act to-night."

For a moment Close simply stared at the man. Parmelee was no fighter, man to man, steel to steel; that the war veteran knew well; but the Yankee schoolmaster of ante-bellum days had learned to use his wits and his tongue. He could argue, if he couldn't face a bullet. The stalwart soldier who, single-handed, had captured a squad of astonished trench defenders before Vicksburg and had faced the blazing battle line with dauntless front a score of times, looked helplessly a moment into the face of this keen fencer, then turned appealingly to the young West Pointer, as though to ask: "Isn't there something in your education to answer this?" But Lambert was silent. From first to last the lesson taught him at the national academy was subordination of the military to the civil authority.

"Well, go ahead. You're boss, I s'pose. I can only follow. What d'you want me to do?" said Close.

"I want you to search that house and get those men," was Parmelee's answer.

And then there was another moment of oppressive silence; then sudden start and alarm.

Down the Tugaloo road to the south, at the farthest corner of the fence which surrounded the Walton place, there was a pathway leading through the brush to the level "bottom" below. Somewhere in this direction, but beyond the corner, only a few seconds before, had been heard a sound like that of a bray nipped suddenly in the bud—of a mule's essay at vocalism checked summarily with a club. At this point where road and pathway came together Lambert had posted Private Green, a reliable soldier of many years' experience, and when Green challenged there was reason for it. Low and stern his voice was heard distinctly at the listening camp: "Who comes there?" followed almost immediately by the sharp order: "Halt! Halt, or I fire."

Waiting for no order, Lambert was off like a dart, Burns following with a lantern. Again came the cry: "Halt!" but the promised shot was not heard. Even when running at speed past the gate of the Walton place, the young officer could not resist a quick glance at the dark facade of the old homestead. Already a light was dancing along the portico, another gleaming at an upper window.

"What's the matter, sentry?" he panted, as he came upon the dark figure at the turn of the road. Green, with his rifle at "ready," was peering into the gap in the tangle of shrubbery.

"Some one was coming up there, sir, and ran the instant I challenged. I ought to have let him get up to me and then halted him, but I had regulations instead of sense in my head," said Green, a New Englander with a propensity for talk. "He's out o' harm's way—"

But Lambert waited to hear no more. With Burns at his heels he sprang down the dim pathway, and had not gone 30 yards before he came upon some struggling object crashing into the brush towards the stream. "Halt!" he shouted, and, while something halted, other somethings, with muttered oaths, went plunging on. He heard a splash, hoofs clattering over gravel, the lashing of a whip, and then all was still across the dark open space through which flowed the sluggish "branch." But here among the bushes were two wondering quadrupeds, one a mule with broken bridle-rein, the other, as Burns' lantern speedily showed, a Cherokee pony—both saddled. A corporal came running to join them, and in a moment the beasts were led back to the road way, where Close and Parmelee by this time stood ready to receive them. One glance was all the latter needed.

"What did I tell you, captain?" said he, in triumph. "That is Wal Scroggs' own pony, and the master's hiding there at the Walton place."

Ten minutes more and a strange, solemn scene was being enacted at the head of the steps leading up to that broad, vine-covered old porch, whose dingy white columns loomed dim and ghostly in the glare of lantern and candle. The door was thrown wide open, and on the worn coping-stone, calm, dignified, erect, even though leaning heavily upon her cane, a lighted candle held high over the shimmering gray of her well-poised head, her stately, slender form garbed in some dark clinging robe, stood the mistress of the house, the clear-cut, pallid face standing forth against the black background of the hallway like some exquisite cameo, the thin, sensitive lips quivering just a trifle at the drooping corners of her firmly-set, almost colorless mouth. In front of her, his brown head bared, his burly form nearly concealed in his light-blue overcoat, an almost pleading look in his soft brown eyes, was Close, the hero of a score of battles. On his right, folded and formidable-looking documents extended in an unsteady hand, also with uncovered head, stood Parmelee, representing the majesty of the law. To the left of the commander and a pace retired, buttoned to the throat in the uniform of his rank and girt with sash and belt, stood young Lambert, obedient to orders. Behind them, and almost at the top of the steps, armed and equipped, a sergeant and two soldiers of the guard. Back, farther down the steps, still others were grouped, the fixed bayonets gleaming in the light of the two lamps, one held by the amazed woman at the threshold, the other swinging from the gloved hand of the sergeant of the guard.

"What you say, sir, is absurd—impossible. At no time, under no circumstances," Mrs. Walton was saying, "could the gentleman you name be secreted in that room."

"Madam," replied Close, his deep voice trembling, "nobody can feel more sorry about this than I do. I'd rather go through the whole war over again than be here on such an errand to-night, but—a soldier must obey his orders. I saw him, madam, at that window. These gentlemen saw—"

"Gentlemen! Gentlemen, sir, never would connive at such an outrage. That is my daughter's room—Miss Esther Walton's."

Dead silence for a moment, solemn and impressive indeed, for Close turned helplessly to the supporters on his right, unable to face such majesty of confidence and conviction, unable to say the words that could sound only like insult intensified. It was Parmelee whose sense of duty rose superior to exalted sentiment.

"Madam," he began, stepping forward, "these papers are full warrant for my action. I know two men to be secreted here. I, too, saw one at that window, and the law must take its course."

"Stop!" she cried. "I have said that was my daughter's room. One of your party, at least, has the appearance of a gentleman. Lieut. Lambert, is it possible that you—that any graduate of West Point—can stand here and permit such outrage as this? Would you allow your sister's room to be searched for—oh, my God! nothing we have had to bear was comparable to this. I give you my word of honor no such man is, or has been—"

But she got no further. Out from the dark hallway, with bounding step, tall, slender and athletic, sprang a young fellow with the warning cry: "Mother! not another word."

She strove to check him as he pushed his impetuous way past her. With a wail of anguish unspeakable she threw aside her cane and seized him by the arm. Down went the candle sputtering to the floor. "Floyd—Floyd! Oh, my boy, what have you done?" she moaned, and bowed her gray head upon the broad young shoulder.

And then, with just a touch of the melodramatic in his bearing, the youth folded his arms and stood erect before the astonished group of officials.

"I reckon, gentlemen, I'm the man you want."

Close looked at him in bewilderment, then turned to Parmelee, whose face, whether through fear or excitement, was twitching nervously, and who stood staring blankly at the stranger. From the hallway came creeping hurriedly forth a girlish form, misery in the streaming eyes and dishevelled hair, and Katherine Walton threw herself upon her brother's arm, sobbing convulsively. "Hush, Kate," he whispered, in almost stern reproach. "Hush, child. Go back to your room;" and though now he enfolded his mother in the embrace of his left arm, he strove to free the right. But Katherine would not go.

And still, though here apparently was the sought-for prisoner, no man stepped forward to claim him. Officers and men, the nocturnal visitors looked blankly at one another, at the stricken group upon the threshold, and were silent. Then with sudden gesture, as though he could no longer bear the strain, the young man broke loose from Katherine's clinging arms, and, gently unclasping his mother's hands, once again addressed himself to Close:

"I say, suh, I reckon you've come for me. I'm ready to go with you at once."

TO BE CONTINUED

FRANZ BOUGHT A REVOLVER.

Damaging Testimony Brought Out in the Trial at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 19.—The most important testimony brought out in the trial of Albert Franz for the murder of Bessie Little was that of the clerk who sold him a revolver previous to the crime.

A gardener living near the Stillwater bridge who, on the night of the murder, Aug. 27, heard a woman scream and then two shots, and the story of William Zeigler and Frank Ross, who found bloodstains on the bridge and a pair of side combs, identified as belonging to the unfortunate girl. Interest in the case is unabated.

Ady Sentenced at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.—Allen C. Ady, who failed for $500,000, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 months for borrowing money in a way which seemed to be secured by first mortgage when it was not. A stay was granted until Jan 4.

A Preacher Resigned.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Dec. 19.—Rev. Dr. Stratton, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, has resigned to accept a call to the Central Presbyterian church of Tiffin.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

It Should Be of Interest to Every Thinking Woman.

Women who reason well know that no male physician can understandingly treat the complaint known as "female diseases," for no man ever experienced them.

This Lydia E. Pinkham taught them twenty years ago, when she discovered in her Vegetable Compound the only successful cure for all those ailments peculiar to the sex. Many women have a fatal faith in their physician, and not till they can suffer no longer, will they think and act for themselves.

The following testimony is straight to the point, and represents the experience of hundreds of thousands of now grateful women: "For six years I was a great sufferer from those internal weaknesses so prevalent among our sex. After having received treatment from four physicians of our city, and finding no relief whatever, I concluded to try Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has proved a boon to me. It can truly be called a "Saviour of Women."—MRS. B. A. PERHAM, Waynesboro, Pa.

SORE THROAT

whether lasting or not,

DEPENDS ON

how soon you use

TONSILINE.

If you have Tonsiline at hand at the the first approach of Sore Throat, a single dose checks the advance of the disease and very often no more is needed.

One dose of Tonsiline relieves the pain in the worst case of Sore Mouth and cures inside of 24 hours

Tonsiline is the greatest throat remedy the world has ever seen.

Tonsiline saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50c, at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., - - CANTON, O.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss.

G. L. Albright, Trustee vs. Carlton Booker, et. al. } ORDER of SALE

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 23, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the township of Perry, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as and being a part of the north east quarter of section No. 28, in township No. 10 and range No. 9 and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone set on the south line of said quarter, distant westerly thereon two hundred and twenty-three (223) feet from the south-east corner of said quarter, and running thence west on said south line, north eighty-seven and one-half (87½) degrees, west thirteen hundred and thirty-one (1331) feet, to a stone at the southeast corner of land heretofore owned by George Schweder, thence northerly on the line parallel with the east line of said quarter, north two and one-half (2½) degrees, east two thousand seven hundred and nineteen (2,719) feet, to a stone on the north line of said quarter, thence east to said north line of said quarter, south eighty-seven and one-half (87½) degrees, east thirteen hundred and thirty-one (1,331) feet, to another stone on said north line, thence southerly on a line parallel with the east line of said quarter, south two and one-half (2½) degrees, west two thousand seven hundred and nineteen (2,719) feet, to the place of beginning; containing eighty-three and ninety-seven hundredths (83.97) acres, more or less, excepting eight and one-half (8½) acres heretofore conveyed to Mary Zeph, by deed dated September 3d, 1883, recorded in volume 188 on page 301 of the deed records of said county; also excepting four and one-half (4 1-2) acres of land therefore conveyed to William Nave by deed duly recorded in the recorder's office of said county. Appraised at $3,0 5. Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM [illegible], Sheriff.

WILLISON & DAY, Attorneys.

[illegible] tea regulates the liver, kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Work will be resumed at the rolling mill on Monday.

Miss Carrie Legrom, of Akron, is visiting her brother in this city.

Mr. F. C. Henderson, of Cleveland, is visiting Mr. J. A. Hackett and Miss Carrie Hackett.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ransom, of Alliance, who have been visiting Mr and Mrs. Thomas Plant, have returned to their home.

Mike Burns has been notified that it will be necessary for him to appear in court in Carroll county, Tuesday, to renew his bond.

Miss Burton and Miss Clara Burton returned Wednesday afternoon, after a visit of two weeks with their cousin, Miss Ina Taft, of Chicago.

Frank Ringley, of Warmington, who was accused of having done some fishing with a dipnet, was found not guilty by the jury in Justice Sibila's court.

Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Nashville, Mich., and her son, Edward D. Smith, a student of Ann Arbor, are the guests of the former's brother, John Kay, of Chester street.

Mr. Louis Baddour, an Armenian, is expected to speak on the Armenian massacre at the Presbyterian prayer meeting next Wednesday evening. Mr. Baddour's father and an uncle were among the recently massacred.

The next entertainment on the lecture course will be an illustrated lecture by Prof. John B. De Motte, December 28, at the Armory The reserved seat sale will open at Bahney's, Friday morning. December 28

J. W. Barnaby, formerly recorder of the county, later cashier in the state treasurer's office, and then clerk in the adjutant general's office, has been appointed recording clerk by Secretary of State-elect Kinney.

The Dueber Hampden Watch Comton, of Canton, has been sued by a Swiss firm for $15,032, alleged to be due...John Brobst and J. Johnstone, saloonkeepers of Canton, pleaded guilty to selling liquor within the two mile limit of the fair ground, and were each fined $30 and costs.

Jonathan Johnson, a farmer residing on the Brookfield road, was severely bitten by a vicious horse Friday afternoon. He had just fed the animal and was passing the stall when the horse caught Mr. Johnson's nose between its teeth. The member was nearly severed and Dr. Dimon was compelled to insert six stitches to close the wound.

The Hon. Anthony Howells, consul to Cardiff, Wales, arrived in Massillon on Wednesday evening, and will remain here until some time in February, when he will return to Cardiff. Mr. Howells landed in New York on Sunday and visited relatives in Justus before coming to Massillon. He is in the best of health and is well pleased to again meet his old friends.

Five hundred men and 103 hounds gathered at Millersburg, Thursday, at the meeting of the fox hunters of four counties. Lake F. Jones, of Wooster, was elected president of the fox hunters for the next year. The company will meet at Wooster on the third Thursday in November, 1897. Lake F Jones's red hound, "Skip," took the first premium over thirty dogs.

Policeman Getz has been appointed agent for the Humane Society, and has accepted the trust. Requests for his services, if sent to the mayor's office, will receive his prompt attention. Now that cold weather has set in there is need of greater vigilance in looking after the comfort of children and dumb animals, and the mercifully inclined should do all in their power to make the work of the society successful.

The executive committee of the Massillon branch of the University Association will meet Monday evening in J. E Johns's office, to decide when and where the next meeting of the class will be held The members finished the study of Egypt at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E Johns, Friday evening, and elected Miss Helen Shoemaker secretary, to succeed Miss Edgar, who was obliged to resign on account of other duties

The following is a list of the candidates nominated for president of the United Mine Workers: Wm. E. Farms, New Straitsville; Elijah Brown, Steel; Thomas W Davis, Milo; Alex Gordon, Beidler The following were suggested but declined to be candidates: M. D Ratchford, Ralph Mason, D. W. Wallace, James McKee, W. H Crawford R. A. Pollock, Thomas Simester, Isaac Jones. John P. Jones named but not heard from.

The Christmas sale held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Snyder, in East Main street, Friday evening, under the auspices of St. Paul's Lutheran church, was the occasion for the disposal of vast quantities of home made candy and innumerable dolls, aprons and fancy articles. Opportunities were given to all to enjoy themselves, and the vocal selections of Mr. Harry Snyder, the Rev L H. Barry and Miss Anna Nill were among the pleasures of the evening.

Under the terms of the will of the late Judge Anson Pease, filed at the probate judge's office this morning, all the property remaining after the death of his wife and payment of various bequests, is to be divided equally between the three children. The bequests are. Orson F. Pease, of Akron, $500; Miss Frances E. Brenneman, $1,000; Edmond N Pease, mortgages on his property; Charles M. Stelling, $50; Joseph Alchurch, $50; Mrs Eliza Pease, during her life time and in lieu of her dower, the homestead. Jas H Hunt and Otto E. Young are the executors named in the will.

The recently elected officers of Liberty Bell Council No. 38, Daughters of Liberty, are: Mrs. Emma Dillon, councilor; Mrs. Emma Croninger, vice councilor; Mrs. Sarah Weaver, A. C.; Mrs. M. E Patterson, A. V. C.; Mrs. Olive A. Poe, recording secretary; P. A. Martz, assistant recording secretary; C C. Miller, financial secretary; Martin Dillon, treasurer; Mrs. Adele Howald, guide; Mrs. A. F. Roof, inside guard; A. F. Roof, outside guard, and Mrs. Adele Howald trustee. The council will hold a hard times social on January 21, and if you have an assortment of well worn garments and ten cents a good time is assured.

A WAR WITH SPAIN.

It Is Predicted by Officials at Washington.

THAT IS, IF RESOLUTION PASSES,

Which the Foreign Relations Committee Has Decided to Report to the Senate—Belief That It Will Go Through Over the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The action of the senate foreign relations committee in voting to report the Cameron resolution, strengthened in language, will likely cause an agitation and possible uprising in Spain.

This is felt by officials here to present the most serious feature of the situation at the present time. The government authorities at Madrid undoubtedly have been informed by the Spanish minister here of the action taken. There is no reason to expect any expression of official displeasure as the Spanish authorities will be fully advised of the long legislative proceedure through which the resolutions must pass before becoming effective, but the more determination to report such resolutions, it is feared will cause intense public feeling throughout Spain and it is by no means certain that the government can keep this feeling within bounds. It is felt to endanger such outbreaks as occurred a year ago when less radical resolutions were under consideration.

Owing to the legislative difficulties in the way of the resolutions becoming effective the Spanish government itself will make no move at present. There is known to exist a strong opposition in the senate to the adoption of the resolutions. Under the senate rules the debate can be protracted indefinitely. While no disposition to obstruct has manifested itself, yet it is said to be possible as one of the means of preventing action. After action by the senate there must be the debate in the house, with possible changes in the resolutions before they have to run the gantlet of the presidential veto. If the ultimate result should be the adoption of the resolutions as the policy of the United States, then officials say war would be inevitable. Until the matter advances to this stage no official action by Spain is expected, but it is said that Spain almost certainly will accept the resolutions as a casus belli immediately that they become the policy of the United States government.

It is very certain that Secretary Olney advised against any action, and especially action like that contemplated, as no doubt was expressed that such action would involve war with Spain.

One member of the committee said: "Of course Spain will fight. Those Spaniards do not know any better. But there is no danger of other countries getting in our way. No other European nation wants to fight us, and we would wind up a war with Spain in short order."

The opinion was also expressed that President Cleveland would veto the joint resolution when it came to him.

Another member of the committee said that he believed, in case the president should veto the resolution, that it would pass over the veto, as he believed there were more than two-thirds of both senate and house in favor of it.

Some speculation is indulged in at the capitol as to the condition of affairs in case the resolution was vetoed by the president and became law over the president's veto. The question of the right of congress to recognize any form of government in Cuba would be involved, and different views are held as to whether congress or the executive has the right of recognition.

One senator, discussing this matter, instanced a case which might arise if there was a conflict between the executive and congress on this point. A Cuban expedition might be fitted out and would attempt to sail from a port of the United States. Under orders of the executive the revenue cutters would seize the vessel for violation of the neutrality law. The case would then be taken into the courts on the legality of the joint resolution, which became a law without the signature of the president, and the issue would be whether or not Cuba had been recognized by the action of congress alone.

All these various questions have been discussed, and, it is believed, will be quite thoroughly gone over when the resolution comes up in the senate.

ARGUED WITH OLNEY.

The Foreign Relations Committee Members Did Not Accept His Advice—He Wants Cuba Freed, but What Would We Do With the Island?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The action of the senate committee on foreign relations is important in two respects

It is an agreement to report the Cameron resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence.

It developed, through the statement of Secretary Olney, the administration's policy in regard to the insurrection in Cuba.

The secretary occupied the greater part of the time before the committee answering questions and suggestions made by members of the committee He and Senator Morgan engaged in general spirited colloquies. Mr Olney made two points against the Cameron resolution, as follows;

First—That the Cuban insurgents have established no government.

Second—That the right to recognize a new state rests with the president independent of congressional action.

He contended, in elaboration of the first point, that the pretended government of the island was without habitation. "Suppose you recognize the independence of the island," he said, "what are you going to do with it?"

"I for one," replied Senator Morgan, "while advocating this recognition want it understood that I am opposed to annextion."

"How then would you maintain its independence?" asked the secretary, himself becoming interlocutor. "How would you, for instance, prevent Spanish domination over the island?"

"I would," replied the Alabama senator, "establish, if need be, a protectorate. I would follow much the same policy that we are pursuing with regard to Hawaii, and I would send an army of occupation to the island if necessary, as we did in the case of Mexico."

The secretary made the impression upon some of the members of the committee by the way he pursued this line of inquiry, that while he was disposed to hold out strongly for the president's prerogative, he was not nearly so strongly opposed to Cuban independence as he had been a year ago, and that he would be entirely reconciled to it if satisfied as to the future course to be pursued. He did not dissent strongly from a point made that his own report showed a sufficient cause for action and he admitted that a state of affairs which permits the killing of American citizens and the destruction of American property was deplorable.

They are, however," he added, "the incidents of war."

"Not of war properly conducted, but of anarchy," was the response.

The secretary set at rest the story which has been very industriously circulated that Consul General Lee has provided the state department with an elaborate report on the condition of affairs in Cuba. "It is not true," he said. "General Lee has made no general written report at all. He has made reports on several special cases, but not on the situation as a whole."

It also developed during the examination that the government had made no demand in the case of the Competitor and in other cases of a similar character, beyond requests for information.

While the committee will report the resolution as agreed upon Monday it is not expected that the question will be pressed until after the holidays. The disposition of the committee will be to press the resolution to a speedy determination as soon as possible after the question is once taken up for debate

The point was undoubtedly made that the present administration did not feel like leaving as a legacy to the incoming president a war over Cuba, but it is understood this point was not made prominent, but that the main opposition was that action was inexpedient that sufficient grounds had not been shown for intervention by the United States and that there was nothing but a paper government to recognize

The action of the committee was practically unanimous.

THE BENEFIT TO CUBA.

How the Adoption of the Resolution Would Help the Rebels—The Principal Aid Would Be a War Between the United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The action of the senate committee on foreign relations has naturally led to inquiry as to how much recognition, if completed, would affect the position of the insurgents. Inquiry of competent authorities goes to show that such recognition from a legal point of view would be of greater value to them morally than in the addition of any substantial and actual privileges to those they now possess.

This moral force probably would manifest itself first in enabling the new republic to float a loan in the markets of the world, and thus obtain the sinews of war in abundance, for with the powerful backing given by this implied expression of our faith in the ability of the insurgents to achieve and maintain their independence, there can be little doubt capitalists would take up such an attractive loan. Then the Cubans would be represented in Washington by a fully accredited minister and legation in place of the unofficial representation they now are obliged to be content with.

If the Cubans can manage to put afloat a few warships, or even privateers, their flag would admit them to United States ports under the protection of the neutrality law, though it is true our government, having in mind the Geneva award, could not tolerate the fitting out of such privateers originally in our own ports. However, the privateers could bring their prizes into our ports and would no longer be kept from the seas by fear of denunciation as pirates. Furthermore, as this recognition of independence would involve the recognition of a state of war neither the Spanish government nor the Cubans would be permitted to equip warships or military expeditions in the United States, and this country would observe strict neutrality toward both parties, just as it did as between China and Japan in their late war.

One ill effect upon the United States itself of the proposed action would be the total loss of all of the claims for indemnity for American property destroyed during the insurrection which now may lie against Spain, for our action would relieve her at once of responsibility As the Spaniards themselves, however, are prepared to prefer large claims against the United States for the damage wrought by filibustering expeditions, this loss in a measure may be offset. Of course, too, by recognizing the jurisdiction of the Cubans over their island, we should be able to hold them responsible for further losses of this character. All of these gains to the Cubans after all are largely theoretical in value.

What the insurgents undoubtedly expect and ardently wish for, in the opinion of the state department people, is the precipitation of a war between the United States and Spain, as the latter power more than once has intimated that such action on our part as the recognition of the independence of the Cubans would be an unfriendly act, and such authorities as Wharton concede that it would be sufficient for a casus belli.

An interesting precedent in this line, and, by the way, one supporting the assumption that war will result, is the history of the action of our government in recognizing the independence of Texas.

Spanish Minister Silent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, when informed of the action of the senate committee on the Cameron resolution soon after it occurred, did not seem either disturbed or surprised, but would not talk.

Cuban Action Effected Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The market received a shock from the action of the senate foreign relations committee. Heavy liquidation and marked declined ensued.

Preparing to Attack Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—It is now established beyond a doubt that the insurgents are concentrating their forces in the province of Santa Clara with the intention, apparently, of moving westward to the provinces of Matanzas and Havana.

Allerton For United States Senate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Hon. Samuel W. Allerton, who has been urged by some of his friends for the position of secretary of agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet, has announced himself as a candidate for United States senator.

A Reception to Cleveland.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 19.—President Cleveland will be given a reception here late this afternoon and then will start for Washington.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—London came higher and there were miscellaneous buying orders from the people this morning who always buy on breaks. With a stronger London market our market rallied about 2½% from lowest yesterday. Our newspapers tomorrow and news from Washington on Monday will show us the course of the market for Christmas week.

The bank statement follows:

Reserve increased	$1,668,375
Loans increased	3,512,500
Species increased	60,500
Legals increased	2,811,100
Deposits increased	6,981,900
Circulations decreased	12,400

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Wheat opened ¾ cent above the close last night but was dull and had a very narrow range and fluctuated all day on ⅝ cents. The trade was small and very little business done. Minneapolis wires that the farmers' deliveries in the Northwest are next to nothing. Estimates on the visible supply are for a decrease of about 250,000 bushels. Liverpool opened lower, but closed about the same as last night. Corn and oats were dull and had a very narrow range with very little trading Provisions were higher on lighter receipt of hogs.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	80¼	80⅝	79¾	79⅞
July	74½	75	74⅝	74⅞
Oats				
Dec.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
May	20	20⅛	19⅝	19¾
Corn.				
July	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞
May	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Pork				
May	7 90	7 92	7 87	7 92
Jan.	7 62	7 67	7 60	7 62
Lard.				
May	4 02	4 05	4 00	4 02
Jan.	3 80	3 85	3 80	3 85

Cash Wheat, 76¾.
" Corn 22½.
" Oats 16½.
" Pork 6 85
" Lard 3 77.

TOLEDO, Dec 19.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 93¼.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	opening	high	low	close
American sugar	109¼	110¼	109	110⅛
American Tobacco	78⅝	78⅝	74⅝	75½
C. B. & Q.	70¼	71¼	69⅞	70⅜
Chicago gas	71	71⅝	71½	71¾
General electric	30¼	30⅜	30	30⅜
Lake Shore				153⅜
Louisville & Nashville	46¼	47	46¼	47
Manhattan	88¼	88¼	86	87⅜
Northwest	101½	101⅝	101	101
St Paul	71¾	72⅛	71¼	72⅜
Reading	24⅞	25⅛	24¼	24⅜
Western Union	82¼	82⅜	81⅜	82⅜

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce to-date, December 19 1896

GRAIN MARKET

Wheat, per bushel	80
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	25 26
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 60
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	13 15
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	5
Cheese, per lb	9
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions,	35-40
Apples	20 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	9
Dried Peaches, pared	12-13
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

NEW - ARMORY.

All this week, commencing

Monday, Dec. 21st

Grand Christmas Matinee.

Baker's - Popular - Players

Headed by

IOLA POMEROY, The Little Queen of the Stage.

Miss Pomeroy in her infancy gained the enviable reputation of being the most remarkable child actress the American stage ever produced. This reputation stands today unchanged and still clings to her. Miss Pomeroy and her capable company will appear in the following charming plays.

Monday: Wildcat the Romp,
Tuesday: The Stars and Stripes,
Wednesday: Foggs' Ferry,
Thursday: The Acorn,
Friday: The Little Hurricane.
Saturday: The Boy Scout.

Friday, Christmas Matinee, by Special Request for the Children.

"Sweetbriar" a charming Comedy-Drama, in which Miss Pomeroy assumes the character of a little waife. Singing, dancing, and many gems of bright and sparkling comedy.

For the First Time a Popular Prices.

- - 10, 20 and 30 Cents. - -

Christmas Matinee, 10 and 20 cents.

Every boy and girl attending the Christmas matinee will receive a valuable present from Santa Claus, who will be present, so that he will have the pleasure of wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

Pretty Busy Now.

Many patrons, waiting to be measured for their fall suits, but we will be busier later on. The best work, the freshest goods, and the lowest prices, draw the crowds here.

You can't afford to get along with that old suit—we can't afford to let you. It will pay both of us to do business together.

We think our stock of Fall suitings is the prettiest ever woven Come and see what you think. "Examinations free."

W. F. BREED, TAILOR, 13½ East Main St.

YOUR DUTY

to the woman of your choice and partner for life is to provide her a home. Once this is done her happiness is assured. A rented house cannot be a home, as at best it is only a lodging house. Paying rent is the most unprofitable investment of money that can be made. Every payment on the purchase price of a home comes back to you with interest to say nothing of a legitimate advance in the value of the property. I now offer golden opportunities for home buyers.

JAS. R. DUNN, Stone Block 2d Floor.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper Moral: Advertise in "The Independent."

HOME OF SANTA CLAUS

Holiday Goods for all. Plenty of Room, and Plenty of Accommodating Clerks to attend to your wants at

Only complete line in the City.
L. A. KOONS, M'g'r.

West Side Variety Bazaar.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B G B

f what we claim is true, that h's store sells goods for less money than other stores, then ou are losing money on whatever you buy any place else.

Whether it is true or not, we eave you to say, taking the oods and prices as evidence :—

Send for samples of the

6-inch All Wool Dress Goods.

25c a yard,

-dark mixtures, fancy weaves and hecks—and take them as an example.

0-inch Strictly All Wool Dress Goods,

35c a yard.

-note the style that's in these as well s the quality.

Or take this little priced goods for example:

2-inch Flecked Check Suitings, 20c goods,

12½c a yard,

-not wool, but clean, well made goods -such as you nor anybody ever got ight yards of for a dollar before.

Genuine Tycoon Reps, ¾ wool,

-new effects, with every bit of the oodness of this old-time fabric.

10c a yard.

Black Goods.

9 inch All Wool Pl in Black Henriet a—50 —fine black dress goods that will ear sp ndidly—ri h bl c finish

0 inch All Wool Black French Serges— 5c a yard.

Black Serges, 20c a yard, to the finest nported.

What ver kinds not here mentioned, ou're interested in, write us about and e'll send samples—We're bound to win y serving you most faithfully in every etail that counts for your advantage.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2 cent stamps I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friend, and made $13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity It cannot slip in to the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon is something the housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten two cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home

Very truly, Jeannette S

A Chance to make Money.

I have made $1,640 clear mony in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman inexperienced in business. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all; people come or send for the washer, and every washer that goes out sells two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to this business now and I am sure I can clear $5,000 a year. My sister and brother have started business and are doing splendid. You can get complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station A Pittsburg Pa., and if you don't make lots of money it's your own fault.

Mrs. W. H.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

TO PREVENT A WAR.

European Nations Want to Settle the Cuban Question.

WEYLER TAKES THE FIELD AGAIN.

The Spanish Minister of War Gives Army Officers Information Regarding the United States' Military Condition—Weyler Gets Word to Hurry Up Matters.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A special dispatch from Paris says it is suggested that Great Britain, France and Italy, the three powers most interested, offer their services in the Cuban question in order to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States and to terminate the revolt.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The newspapers here praise the activity shown by General Azcarraga, the minister of war, which, according to the reports, included the distribution of pamphlets among leading Spanish army officers describing the military condition in the United States.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Captain General Weyler has gone to Mariel on board the Spanish cruiser Legazpi, north of the military line, across the province of Pinar del Rio, with the intention of resuming personal command of the operations against the insurgents in that part of Cuba.

Generals Arolas and Gasco, as well as the rest of the Spanish generals in the province of Pinar del Rio, have assembled at Artemisa, where they are awaiting the arrival of Captain General Weyler in order to commence a new plan of campaign. Captain General Weyler will combine the movements of General Arolas' troops with the forces of the military line, all these troops beginning active movements in the province, and it is understood that there will be no cessation of activity until the campaign in that part of the island is finished. General Arolas, however, will be sent to take command of the military line, extending from Jaucaro Moron, in the province of Puerto Principe.

The captain general is disturbed by reports of insurgent operations in Santa Clara. Beside a strong hint is said to have reached him from Madrid that something must be done by Jan. 1 to forestall action by congress on the Cameron resolution.

Affairs east of the trocha grow worse. The Spanish officials there cannot cope with the insurgent bands in operation in that section, using the hills as their base of operations and they are confined to the towns.

KEY WEST, Dec. 23.—Passengers from Havana say Gomez is advancing rapidly, and it is thought that Weyler will, if possible, prevent his coming to the gates of Havana. It is stated that from Cuban sources the Cuban leader is wild over the murder of his only son and his beloved chief lieutenant, and is burning to revenge their fall. The Cubans in the army are infuriated also.

Dr. Zertucha is a marked man too, and it is reported that a move has been made to abduct him. He is now in a fortress some miles from Havana, with a strong Spanish guard. His trip to Spain will be postponed, the Cubans say, and if he goes over there they have friendly hands in that country who will avenge Maceo and young Gomez. Major Cirujeda also comes in for his share of hatred and revenge.

Strong insurgent bands are now so close to Havana that the Spanish soldiers seldom venture far out of the gates of the city, except in strong force. A company of 25 were attacked Sunday night not over three miles from the palace by an insurgent band and several of them killed.

This audacity has worried Weyler, but he cannot capture or disperse them. An American named Amos Johnson, from Texas, is their most prominent leader.

SPANIARDS BADLY THRASHED.

They Sent Out False Reports About a Battle In the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Private advices from Manilla, Phillippine Islands, have reached here and are verified by an account that appears in the Hongkong press, received per steamer Belgic. The news contained in the communication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Noveleta isthmus, and the attempt of the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavito and Vijo.

At the end of the campaign, the Spanish authorities sent out dispatches reporting that the attack had been successful and that the rebel loss was very heavy. The Spanish claimed to have lost about 35 killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Castilians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The rebels hold Noveleta against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy loss.

DRILLING TO FIGHT IN CUBA.

Three Companies Organized In Ohio Towns to Join Gomez.

DEFIANCE, O., Dec. 23.—Three companies of Cuban recruits are being organized here and at Napoleon and Paulding. Thirty-seven men have joined the company here and they are partially armed and equipped. They are beng drilled nightly.

It is believed the three companies will muster about 150 men and they are expected to start for Cuba as soon as they can get transportation. Most of them are members of the national guard and of the Sons of Veterans. They expect to join the Ohio legion, which is a part of the command of General Gomez.

B. & O. Officials Changed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—J. M. Graham, superintendent of the Ohio division of the B. & O., has been appointed to succeed J. Van Smith, as general superintendent of the Trans Ohio division. Trainmaster J. H. Clover will succeed Mr. Graham.

THE M'KINLEYS AT HOME.

Every One of the Party Got New Clothes In Chicago.

CANTON, O., Dec. 23.—The President-elect and Mrs. McKinley have arrived home. He left Chicago shortly after 10 o'clock last night, going by the Pennsylvania railroad. He left the home of Mr. McWilliams at 9:30 o'clock and in company with his wife, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams and Captain Heistand was driven to the depot. Ahead of them went a baggage wagon loaded with six trunks, everyone of them heavier than when the McKinley party brought them to Chicago.

From the president-elect down to Mrs. McKinley's maid, every one of the party had some new clothes. In one trunk was the gown which Mrs. McKinley will wear at the inauguration and in another was a new suit for Mr. McKinley.

The most exciting part of Mr. McKinley's last day in Chicago was when 4,000 persons surrounded his carriage in front of the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and refused to let the carriage move on till the president-elect had shaken hands with several hundren of them. He was finally rescued by the police.

Just before leaving Chicago Mr. McKinley declared that his health was much improved and that his rest had done him "a world of good."

MORE FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Runs on Three Banks Owing to Monday's Banks Collapse.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The failures of Angus & Gindele, general contractors, the American Brewing, Malting and Elevator company, the George A. Weisse Malting and Elevator company and George A. Weisse, individually, all of these being due to the collapse of the National Bank of Illinoise, and small runs on three banks were the echoes of the big bank failures.

Runs were made on the Garden City Banking and Trust company, the Hibernian Savings bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, but none were of much importance.

THE MINERS ALL ESCAPED.

No Deaths From the Explosion In a Wilkesbarre Shaft.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 23.—A canvass of the homes of miners employed in the Baltimore mine, where the explosion occurred, shows that all the men escaped from the mine. It was at first supposed that four or five of the men had been caught in that portion of the mine where the explosion occurred, but now all have been accounted for. The men who were taken out are getting along nicely.

The hospital physicians report that all their patients are doing well. There is a small fire burning in the mine, and the officials hope to have it under control before long. Everybody is rejoicing over the gallant work of the rescuers.

TO IMPROVE THE ROADS.

A Conference Called by the Government to Be Held In New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Charles Freeman Johnson of San Francisco, special agent of the United States office of road inquiry, department of agriculture and acting secretary of the National League for Good Roads, is in the city to attend a meeting for consultation on good roads matters.

Branch offices will be opened in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha and San Francisco, which will co-operate with the Washington office, having a full supply of literature published by the government.

For Mrs. Stowe's Character.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 23.—Mayor Simrall has received a letter from Chas. Umbers of Dunedin, New Zealand, informing him that a subscription of £70 would be sent as a Christmas gift for George Leans Clark, who is understood to be the George Harris of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Clark is near starvation.

Pingree Alleged Bribery.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—A temporary injunction has been granted by the circuit court on application of Mayor Pingree, restraining the county supervisors from confirming a proposed contract for erection of a county building. The mayor alleges bribery against 11 of the supervisors.

Labor Officials Discharged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The officers of the Journeymen Stonecutters' association, who were arrested on the charge of conspiracy preferred by William Mahony, who had been thrown out of work when a strike was declared, have been discharged.

Murdered by a Hired Man.

MADELIA, Minn., Dec. 23.—Farmer Fred Joblinski and son have been murdered and his wife wounded by the hired man. The murderer is still at large. Joblinski had opposed the marriage of his daughter to the hired man.

$2,000,000 In Public Bequests.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The will of the late Henry L. Pierce, ex-mayor of Boston, has been filed in probate. Upward of $2,000,000 in public bequests are distributed by the document.

Wealthy Man Murdered.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 23.—Alfred Wilson, aged 70, one of the best known residents of Andrew county, has been murdered by robbers near Avenue City.

A Negro Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 23.—Joe James, colored, has been lynched at Woodstock. He attempted to assault Fannie Smith, aged 17.

To Give Unemployed Work.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 23.—To set the unemployed at work $10,000 has been raised at a meeting of the board of trade to establish a shoe industry.

Poisoned by Alcohol.

MATTOON, Ills., Dec. 23.—Two deaths, the result of alcohol poisoning, has occurred in this city.

JEALOUS MAN'S CRIME.

Double Shooting and Attempted Suicide at Cincinnati.

DUE TO A FAMILY QUARREL.

Farmer James Preston of New Richmond Wanted His Wife to Live With Him Again—Shot Her and Her Son and Then Wounded Himself.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—James Preston, aged 40, has shot his wife, aged 37, and the latter's son, William Bryant, aged 19, in the residence of Mrs. Preston and son, at 439 East Pearl street. Preston is a farmer near New Richmond, O His wife left him some time ago and came to this city, taking quarters with her son and making a living at dressmaking. Preston followed his wife and tried to effect a reconciliation. He called at the house and a quarrel followed during which he began firing.

When the neighbors came in they found the three on the floor wounded and bleeding. Preston had evidently first shot his wife, then his stepson and then himself. The hospital physicians say that Preston and his wife will die. The son has a wound in his left elbow. It is evident that Preston was actuated by motives of jealousy, as he had in his possession a letter written to his wife by another man.

DAN HANNA AGAIN SUED.

Another Election Bet Makes Trouble For the Chairman's Son.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—Dan. R. Hanna, son of Hon. M. A. Hanna, has been again sued on an election bet. Young Hanna wagered $250 with Allen A. Armstrong that McKinley would carry Ohio by more than 50,000. The money was turned over to Hanna by the stakeholder. Armstrong makes the point that Bryan should be credited with the People's party vote as well as with the Democratic vote.

Mr. Hanna was sued on this same point a few weeks ago, and settled out of court to avoid the annoyance and notoriety entailed by the litigation.

Defaulting Fireman In Africa.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—About a year and a half ago Charles G. Anderson, captain of a fire engine company in this city, disappeared after he had borrowed about $1,000 from friends and had drawn at the city treasury the monthly pay of his entire company. He was traced to Pittsburg, but there the track was lost. It has just been learned that Anderson is in Bechuanaland, South Africa, where he is employed as a policeman. He was in Transvaal during the Jameson raid.

Conferred With Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23. — Senators Thurston of Nebraska and Shoup of Idaho have had a conference with M. A. Hanna. A gentleman close to Mr. Hanna stated that there was little doubt but that Messrs. Thurston and Shoup came here to urge Mr. Hanna's influence toward the selection of some man representing the "affected silver district," which they represent, as a member of the cabinet.

Brice's Brother May Command.

LIMA, O., Dec. 23.—John K. Brice, brother of Senator Brice, has been offered the command of the Ohio naval reserve, which is being organized at Cleveland, Toledo and other cities on Lake Erie. He served at Annapolis a number of years, and is thoroughly posted on naval matters, and is a thorough civil engineer. It is very probable that he will accept the offer.

An Old Firm Fails.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—James L. Haven & Co., hardware and foundry manufacturers, at 68 Plum street, have assigned to William A. Haven and George A. Schneider. The assets and liabilities are about equal, $50,000. The cause of the assignment is the pressure of creditors and the lack of business. The firm is one of the oldest of its kind in the west.

Bought an Iron Mine.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—The firm of Corrigan, McKinney & Co. of this city have concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Blue iron mine of Negaunee, Mich. The consideration is understood to be in the neighborhood of $50,000. The property is capable of heavy production, and will be worked to its fullest capacity by its new owners.

A Gas Explosion.

ELYRIA, O., Dec. 23.—An explosion at the gasworks has shut off the supply from the city. Ralph Barnes was burned frightfully and cannot recover. Albert Young was also severely burned. Three children near the gashouse were also injured. The city will be without gas for at least three nights.

Wanted to Marry Another Girl.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 23.—In the Frantz murder trial Miss Mollie Carte testified that the prisoner wrote her love letters, which were then read in court. He offered to marry her. Miss Carte received a love letter renewing this offer on the very day Bessie Little was murdered. The state then rested its case.

Children Burned to Death.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Dec. 23.—Two small children of Mrs. Christine Carlisle, at Wakefield, Tommy, aged 2, and Ruth, aged 4, have been burned to death. The mother had locked them in the house and gone to a neighbor's to visit and the house caught fire in her absence.

Won't Reply to the Message.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The cabinet decided at its session not to make any reply to President Cleveland's message through diplomatic channels.

Small Revolution In Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The Correspondencia asserts that the gendarmes have dispersed a small revolutionary band near this city.

NO CHANCE FOR CUBA.

The Cameron Resolution Will Be Defeated.

BOTH HALE AND THURSTON SAY SO.

The Maine Man a Strong Enemy, but the Nebraska Senator Greatly Favors It The Latter Says the Obstacles Cannot Be Overcome.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The opponents of the Cuban resolutions assert that Senator Vest's failure to talk on the question in the senate as expected is due to the fact that he has been induced to look into authorities which do not sustain his view of the question and that he has concluded to investigate further before speaking. The question is one requiring close attention to precedents and to constitutional points and all recognize that it is necessary to proceed with care.

Senators agreed generally that if Vest and Hill did not speak the entire Cuban question should go over until after the holidays.

"We've got them beat," said Senator Hale sententiously. He spoke for the anti-Cubanites.

"On a vote?" was asked.

The reply was in the affirmative.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—Speaking of Cuban affairs, Senator Thurston, while in this city, said: "There is little doubt but that the Cameron resolution is strongly favored by a good majority in both houses. I believe, however, that the opposition will throw so many obstacles in the way of the passage of the resolution that it will be found impossible to get it through. I feel, however, that eventually a compromise will be reached, in which the insurgents will be accorded the right of belligerency.

"Personally, I favor radical measures. The United States has vast interests at stake. The island is being rapidly depopulated, and the people who remain are in many cases actually suffering for the necessaries of life. There are many excellent reasons why the United States should intervene without delay."

CONGRESS TAKES A REST.

An Adjournment Until After the Holidays—House and Senate Sessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The senate, in its closing session preceding holiday adjournment, was unexpectedly diverted from Cuba to the Pacific railroads. An unusually large crowd was in the galleries, anticipating that Mr. Vest would continue his speech, begun Monday, on the attitude of Mr. Olney toward the Cameron resolution The interest this had awakened was shown by the presence, in the diplomatic gallery, of First Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, who is next in rank to Mr. Olney in state affairs and who has had special charge of the reports coming from consuls in Cuba. The foreign delegation also was well represented. Soon after the session opened Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota called up his resolution relative to the trust notes of the Pacific railroad.

The senator made a savage onslaught on the Pacific railroad system in general, charging that a combination of private interests was seeking to absorb the roads and close out the government. This opened the entire question and Mr. Morgan (Ala.) followed with a bitter arraignment of the Pacific roads, charging them with fraud and crime on a gigantic scale.

The speech lasted until the morning hour had nearly expired, thus sending over the Cuban question until after the holidays. Mr. Call secured the adoption of a resolution asking the secretary of state for information relative to the killing of Charles Gavin, an American citizen, by the Spanish forces in Cuba Further than this, the session was uneventful and the senate adjourned for the holidays, lasting until Jan. 3.

DEBATED THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It Came Up For Its Yearly Inning In the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The house has passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and then adjourned for the holiday recess. This is the first time in the history of congress that the legislative bill has been passed before the holidays.

The day was devoted to the annual debate of the civil service law, and, as usual, the attempt to strike out the provision for the commission was overwhelmingly defeated.

There was a good deal of threshing over old straw and sparring for political points. Mr. Brosius, chairman of the civil service committee, defended the law. Others who participated in the debate were Messrs. Baker (Rep., N. H.), Walker (Rep., Mass.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), Bowers (Rep., Cal.), and Neil (Dem., Ark.). Mr. Settle (Rep., N. C.), made the motion to strike out the paragraph relating to the civil service, which was defeated—29 to 83 The bill as passed carries $21,669,369.02, $35,379 more than the current bill.

Kate Field's Body Arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama via Honolulu bringing to port the remains of Miss Kate Field. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Episcopal church on next Sunday afternoon, and the body will be immediately afterwards conveyed to the crematory, where it will be incinerated.

Armenians Ordered Released.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—An irade has been issued granting amnesty to all Armenian prisoners except those sentenced to death for murder. The terms of the amnesty include about 100 Armenians under sentence of death for other offenses than murder.

WORK OF DAWS' COMMISSION.

Choctaws Accept Terms and Others Are Likley to Do So.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—General F. C. Armstrong of the Dawes Indian commission has reached here and presented a report covering the work of the commission up to date. The report was accompanied by the new treaty with the Choctaws who have agreed by the treaty to break up tribal relations and assume the new form of government within eight years.

General Armstrong reports that the surveying and allotment of lands cannot be completed for four or five years and outlines plans formulated by the commission for the disposition of various intricate questions that will follow the change of conditions. The commission believed that the other Indian nations are likely to follow the action of the Choctaws at an early date.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Sends a Report to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The secretary of the treasury has sent to congress a computation of the Pacific railroad debts, as made by the government actuary. The statement shows that the advances to the Union Pacific, including the Kansas Pacific, by the government will, at maturity, the 1st of next July, amount to $92,846,285, of which sufficient has been repaid to reduce the amount to $53,289,553

The balance due on account of the Central Pacific on the 1st of July next will be $60,318,377.

ONE MINISTER OBJECTED.

A Scene at the Consecration of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—During the ceremony of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., as archbishop of Canterbury at Bow church, the Rev. Mr. Brownjohn, chaplain of the late bishiop of Bath, rose and protested against the consecration on the ground that Dr. Temple was a self-confessed believer in the full doctrine of evolution and that this doctrine was incompatible with the fidelity to the book of common prayer and the articles of religion.

The royal commissioners declined to hear the Rev. Mr. Brownjohn.

After leaving the church Mr Brownjohn distributed leaflets to a few persons outside the building and the policemen made them "move on," as reading the leaflets obstructed traffic.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN COFFEE.

The Arbuckles Say They Will Not Meet Sugar Trust Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—As an evidence that the American Sugar Refining company intend forcing operations in the coffee trade the announcement has been made to the coffee trade by the sugar people of a further reduction of ½ cent per pound in the price of the coffee of the Woolson Spice company.

This makes a total reduction of 1 cent since the purchase of a controlling interest in the spice company by the sugar people. Thus far Arbuckle Bros. have not met the reduction, and say they will not, as their customers will stick with them. The feeling in the coffee trade is that the reduction of 1 cent per pound is merely preliminary to a much severer one.

STEEL POOL STILL BROKEN.

The Effort to Patch It Up Failed In New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 —The steel and iron men have adjourned, and it is officially announced that no agreement had been reached.

From an unofficial source it was learned that the harmony committee had failed in its purpose to bring about an agreement between the rail and billet men and declared itself unable to go ahead. It seems that one element favors the making of concessions to the Bellaire Steel company and another element opposes this.

This is the rock on which the meeting split, with the result that the situations, as regards the pool and prices in general, is just the same as it was after the withdrawal of the Bellaire company.

WENT DOWN WITH A BRIDGE.

One Person Killed and Others Hurt at Littleton, W. Va.

WHEELING, Dec. 23 —At Littleton, Wetzel county, a wire suspension bridge over a creek broke down while crowded with people returning home from a church entertainment and about 30 or 40 people were precipitated into the bed of the stream.

Wilbert Hammond, aged 18, was killed. The dangerously wounded are: Miss Artie Brown and Harry Anderson. Less badly hurt: Miss Cora Murphy, Simmons Fox, William Mays and son and Newt Carman.

It is said that the creek was low previous to the greater loss of life.

Government's Exhibit at Nashville.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The president has signed the act providing for government participation in the centennial exposition at Nashville and making an appropriation for a government building and exhibit.

Soldiers Poisoned By Cheese.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Twenty-five members of Captain Parker's detachment of cavalry have been poisoned from eating canned head cheese. Four of them are reported in a critical condition.

An Aristocratic Counterfeiter.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 23.—J. C. Miller, who has been convicted of counterfeiting at New Orleans, was president of the First National bank of Blackwell, O. T.

Accused of Arson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Joseph L. Harris has been arrested at Monmouth, Ills. Harris was indicted here in July, 1895, for arson in the third degree.

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WAR WAGING WITHIN

THE BATTLE OF ATOMS IN THE HUMAN ORGANISM.

An Army of Phagocytes Against an Army of Microbes—A Romantic Chapter In Pathology—Remarkable Facts Concerning the Lower Forms of Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—It is a startling idea, though not an unscientific one, that each atom of the animal organism is a living entity, and that the processes carried on in the body and the continuance of its life are dependent upon the changes those animated specks undergo and upon their mutual relationships. All life originates from a cell, and physical immortality is possible to these atoms alone. The organism, as a whole, dies; the cell may survive through eons of time. There is not an atom in the body of any living creature that is not a part of one which may have existed in a body living and breathing many thousand years ago. And this relationship, be it remarked, between an atom now living and that from which it was produced is of a more intimate nature than that borne by progeny to parents. Cells, as they receive an aggregation of nutrient material and endow it with life, increase in size and multiply by fission. So in a short time any particular cell may be multiplied a thousandfold, and of these none can be assigned priority, and each may be regarded as the original cell.

Though each constituent element of our bodies may be looked upon in a certain sense as an independent living being, there are some of these which are more highly organized than others, which possess the power of locomotion and exercise some of the functions of the higher forms of life. Such are the white corpuscles of the blood, termed phagocytes by Metchnikoff, an eminent Russian naturalist and pathologist. His researches have recently invested these with an extraordinary interest. He observed that after passing through the walls of the blood vessels, which the red corpuscles of the blood never do, the phagocytes would crawl about like amœbæ and like them receive nutrient material into their bodies, which they digested. But he discovered a more important fact still—that those minute beings guard the gateway of life and wage ceaseless war upon numerous microscopic foes that convey disease and the seeds of death into our bodies.

Battle of the Atoms.

Metchnikoff was first led to form this conclusion by observations made in the case of a microscopic crustacean, subject to be infested by a fungus having

ANTHRAX, THE MOST DIFFICULT BACILLUS TO DESTROY.

sharp pointed spores. These were apt to penetrate the creature's body, but no sooner did this occur than the spores became surrounded by cells contained in the crustacean's body which correspond to the white corpuscles of the blood. These attempted to devour the spores, and if they succeeded the creature was saved from the attack of the parasites. But if the invading force of the spores was too strong to be vanquished by the devouring cells, or phagocytes, the crustacean fell a victim to the assault of its foes.

Starting from this observation as a basis, he discovered that the microbes of infective diseases are subject to similar conditions. They attack the organism, and the invading force is given battle to by an army of phagocytes. If the latter are sufficiently numerous and healthy, the microbes are defeated, but if the reverse is the case the disease becomes established. Now a strange thing happens, whichever side wins the victory. There are no mutilated dead bodies left upon the field of battle. The vanquished find tombs within the bodies of the victors, and soon after the battle is fought all traces of it have disappeared.

Sir Joseph Lister, the president of the British Association For the Advancement of Science, said in an address recently delivered:

"The power of the system to produce antitoxic substances to counteract the poisons of microbes is undoubtedly, in its own place, of great importance. But in the large class of cases in which animals are refractory to particular infective diseases the blood is not found to yield any antitoxic element by which the natural immunity can be accounted for. Here phagocytosis seems to be the sole defensive agency. And even in cases in which the serum does possess antitoxic, or, as it would seem in some cases, germicidal, properties the bodies of the dead microbes must at last be got rid of by phagocytosis, and some recent observations would seem to indicate that the useful elements of the serum may be, in part at least, derived from the digestive juices of the phagocytes. If ever there was a romantic chapter in pathology, it has surely been that of the story of phagocytosis."

The Germ Theory of Disease.

Though it is only within recent years that the germ theory of the origin of many diseases became an established and generally accepted fact of medical science, it has been long known that disease might be communicated in this way. Spallanzani, professor of natural history in the University of Pavia in 1768, was, however, the first to make observations which led to definite results in this direction. He discovered that the atmosphere and fluids of all kinds were charged with germs, or eggs, of lower forms of plant or animal life. Under certain conditions, such as that of extreme dryness, these germs remained sterile and unproductive. Once introduced, however, into a medium adapted to their development, the germs, like seed placed in a suitable soil, developed into adult forms of animalcules.

Similarly it was demonstrated by the experiments of Graham and others that the processes of putrefaction and decomposition have their origin in the same manner.

If the germs floating in the air and other fluids, to which nothing is impervious and penetrating everywhere, were only to display their powers in securing the disintegration of bodies which have ceased to perform their functions, we might regard them as beneficent agencies. Unfortunately this is not so, for nearly all the bodily ills to which humanity is subject are owing to the inroads of our insidious, microscopic foes. To avert their attacks is seemingly impossible. We may inhale them in the air we breathe, introduce them into our bodies in the water we drink and the food we eat, may derive them from paper money and coin, which have passed through many hands, from the dirty leaves and covers of popular books in much frequented libraries and from a hundred other sources which may convey infection.

The late Professor Tyndall demonstrated that, as far as the atmosphere itself is concerned, it may be regarded as a "stirabout" of minute particles, some of which are living and others inorganic. They are revealed by the microscope or may be seen in the path of a sunbeam streaming through the chink of a shutter into a darkened room. Pasteur supplied the missing link in the evidence regarding the nature of those living particles contained in fluids or borne by the atmosphere. When sowed into fitting solutions and duly watched thereafter under the microscope, those animated atoms were seen to develop into adult forms of animalcules and lower plant life.

Pasteur's Work.

Dr. Pasteur's labors in the domain of bacteriology are well known. Following the example of Dr. Jenner, who, however, knew nothing of the germ theory of disease or the bacillus of smallpox, he attempted to prevent subsequent and dangerous forms of contagion by producing a mild type of the disease against which he wished to fortify the system. The germs of the particular disorder, after passing through various processes of inoculation and thereby deprived of much of their virulence, were introduced into the system of the patient, unfortunately sometimes with very dangerous results. Though Dr. Pasteur's method is probably a step in the right direction and has been adopted by other eminent physicians, so far the results obtained have not been very satisfactory.

The knowledge recently gained, however, relative to phagocytes and the functions they perform in the animal economy will doubtless greatly aid the bacteriologist in pursuing his investigations and in combating diseases. He knows now what he never knew before—that there is an army of workers and fighters existing in the human body to render him efficient aid in his efforts to prevent or to cure disease and avert death. These microscopic creatures, while employed at their normal function of aiding in carrying on the nutritive processes in the body, are always on the alert to prevent surprises by the minute foes that threaten the life of the organism. He knows now that in assisting nature to effect a cure he has a watchful, indefatigable host of fellow workers to help him in his beneficent design. He realizes, too, as never before that he renders the most efficient aid to nature when he assists her to effect a cure without drugs, if possible. Year after year the belief in drugs as curative agencies is becoming weaker. The number of specifics, so called, is very few. Probably 95 per cent of the drugs in the pharmacopœia could be dispensed with wholly and with positive benefit to suffering humanity.

Germ Vitality.

A remarkable fact in connection with those lower forms of life, some of which breed disease, is the impunity with which they can bear changes of temperature that would prove destructive to creatures more highly organized. Dr. Pruden of New York, a well known bacteriologist, has demonstrated that the typhoid fever germs may be frozen in ice all winter and still retain their vitality, but that frequent alternations of a lower degree of cold with a mild heat temperature will destroy their vitality. The wheel animalcules of our ponds and ditches, which possess a nervous system and complex structure, may be dried artificially and kept for months in a mummified condition and yet be revived on the application of moisture. The spores of monads retain their vitality after being subjected to a temperature of 300 degrees F., and doubtless some of the microbes that produce diseases would display the same salamandrine indifference to excessive degrees of heat if subjected to a similar test.

DR. A. B. DEYNARD.

Sims Reeves and America.

A South African reporter who visited Mr. Sims Reeves one day was curious to know why he had never before sung out of Europe. The great tenor promptly replied that on two occasions he had accepted offers and signed contracts to sing in America. With Fisk he had signed a contract to sing at 100 concerts for £30,000, and after he had sent it to him for his signature he heard that Fisk was shot in New York. The second time was with Hartog, and she died of cholera in Charleston.

A Liberal Interpretation.

Cholly Verisoft—Do you believe in answering a fool according to his folly?

Colonel Hardhead—That depends. What question do you wish to ask?—New York Tribune.

A GLIMPSE OF SAHARA.

Sailing Through Sand on the Deck of a "Desert Ship."

[Special Correspondence.]

TLEMSEN, North Africa, Dec. 1.—At last a glimpse of the desert! Not a spurious article, but the genuine Sahara, with its boundless ocean of sands, billowy and undulating, on its bosom islands of verdure—the fertile oases. You may get a peep at the desert region within 50 or 60 miles of Algiers, the city. But for the vast sandy plain, sweeping away and beyond the sight, bounded only by the horizon's rim, you must leave behind all luxuries of civilization and take to the primitive mode of travel found in the camel and the caravan.

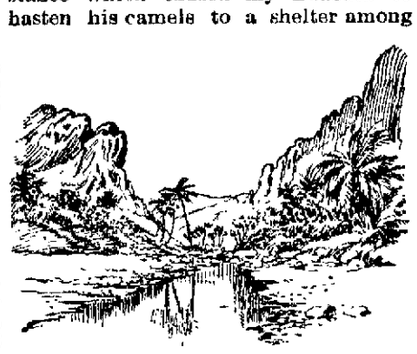
I could not get conveyance from the oasis of Biskra, which is the favorite starting point for most desert explorers, but had to retrace my steps and make a new start from Tlemsen. This city, to which I have now returned, is one of the last settlements, going southwardly, from the north coast toward the desert. It was once a flourishing seat of trade and learning, but is now chiefly famous for its tombs of holy men—Arabs, of course—and its wonderful ruins.

At Tlemsen I first saw troops of camels, pastured out like cows and cattle—in fact, really at home—and those fierce men of war and the chase, the Bedouins. By frequenting the market place I made the acquaintance of one of the least ferocious of these "desert sailors" and arranged with him to charter a "ship of the desert"—otherwise a camel—for a flying trip into the region of sand and salt.

He was about returning to his temporary home in the oasis of Tuat, nearly 500 miles to the south, and I might accompany his small caravan all the way or as far as I wished and then return with another. We soon struck a bargain, and one fine morning two weeks ago I was on the deck of a "desert ship," bound for the unknown region. I need not detail my experiences perhaps, because camel rides are now no novelty in the United States since the exposition and the "Streets of Cairo," but let it suffice to say that I was as seasick the first day as I was in crossing the Mediterranean, and this is making out a strong case, for the Mediterranean can kick up a dozen different seas at once and exact from the unfortunate voyager the last tribute he has aboard, even to the uttermost sample.

It is no farfetched simile to compare the desert to a sea or an ocean, since it more resembles a boundless body of water than anything else except itself. Like the sea, it is continually encroaching upon the land and shifting its boundaries. It has storms and hurricanes, squalls and tornadoes, and one of its sand storms is far more to be dreaded than a thunderstorm or a gale at sea.

The second day out from Tlemsen, as we were climbing the foothills of the Atlas, we saw a dense cloud of dust arise from the plain below, a circumstance which caused my Bedouin to hasten his camels to a shelter among



EL KANTARA—GATE TO THE DESERT.

the rocks, where we awaited developments. It was, he explained, a razzia, or predatory expedition of some Bedouin tribe against the shepherds of the plains. They had swept down upon them, seized their flocks and herds and were now off to their lairs across the desert border.

Soon the heads of the procession passed us, consisting of a bunch of mounted Arabs on superb stallions and anxiously glancing this way and that with their hands firmly grasping their yataghans and long barreled guns. Each one wore a perfect arsenal of arms, with his belt stuck full of pistols and knives, in one hand the old gun and with enormous spurs on naked heels. My padrone knew them, fortunately, and so they did not attempt to detain us, but swept by, with a knowing wink from each and unintelligible cries. Close following after them came the bleating flocks and lowing herds, their rear guarded by a larger body of Arabs, equally well armed as the first.

We took a side trail to get out of their way, and it was well we did, for not long after came a pursuing party of mounted men, who dashed past like a whirlwind, bent on getting revenge. Shortly after we heard shots and cries and knew then that the razzia had been interrupted. But it was "no funeral of ours," as my Bedouin remarked, and we sneaked off as quietly as we could, for, no matter how cowardly it looked, it was safer to maintain a neutral attitude than to get mixed up in this feud, which would surely end in a vendetta.

The third day, after regularly camping at night and sleeping in the open air, with our camels' legs hobbled, to form a sort of hollow square, in the center of which were ourselves and our property, we arrived at the pretty oasis of Fighit. As we had then been nearly two days in the desert region, having passed through the country of dates the first half of the second day, I had gained what I had sought, for it was more than a glimpse of the desert I had obtained. It was a good taste, in truth, and the salt of its atmosphere is hardly out of my mouth even now. I had seen enough to make me certain that I would not wish to live within its borders, not even on the most beautiful oasis that lies between Tlemsen and Timbuktu.

J. A. ELDRIDGE.

YOUR ENEMY STOLE IN

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy. What has happened? Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. **Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.**

Warner's Safe Cure

Is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

Thus You Overcome Your Enemy

Large bottle, or ... either one at your druggists.

How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due, I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and a pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very nearly every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as $200 a month. If you need work you will do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two cent stamps—write at once. John G. N.

A Chance to make money.

I read how one of your subscribers made money selling Dishwashers; I ordered one, and my lady friends were charmed, as they hate dish washing. My brother and I commenced selling them, and have made $1,700 after paying all expenses. We don't canvass any. Our sales are all made at home. People come of send for them. The Mound City Dish Washer is the best dishwasher on the market. Our business is increasing, and we are going to keep right on until we make ten thousand dollars We sell from five to fifteen machines every day, and some days more. The dishwasher is lovely, every housekeeper wants one. There is no excuse for being poor when so much money can be made selling dishwashers. For full particulars, address the Mound City Dish wa her Co., St. Louis, Mo They will start you on the road to success—A Reader.

A Churn that Churns in One minute.

I have been in the dairy business all my life and have many times churned for an hour before butter would appear, so when I heard of a churn that would churn in a minute, I concluded to try it Every day for a week I used it, and not only could I churn in a minute, but I got more butter than with the common churn. This is very important information to butter makers The churn works easily and will churn an ordinary churning in less than sixty seconds. I have sold two dozen of these churns in the past month. Every butter maker that has seen me churn in less than a minute bought one You can obtain all desired information regarding the churn by addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo, and they will give you prompt and courteous attention.

A DAIRYMAN.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No 7
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	.....
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont.....	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde.....	9 42	3 38	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville,.....	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk.....	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington,.....	11 07	5 03	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 38	11 31	.....
Creston,.....	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville,.....	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre.....	1 42	.....	.....	6 42
Valley Jct.....	2 18	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	2 38	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston,.....	2 51	.....	.....	7 50
Scio.....	3 05	.....	.....	8 08
Jewett.....	3 18	.....	.....	8 15
Dillonvale.....	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton.....	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant.....	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling,.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	...	.....
Wheeling	9 00	8 55	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry...	9 12	07	.....	.....
Steubenville,.....	8 55	8 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct.....	9 05	4 06	.....	.....
Brilliant.....	9 18	4 1.	.....	.....
Warrenton,.....	9 40	4 6	.....	.....
Dillonvale	9 59	4 54	.....	.....
Jewett.....	10 55	5 50	.....	.....
Scio.....	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston,.....	11 19	15	.....	.....
Leesville	...	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct...	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre.....	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville,.....	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston.....	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington,.....	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54	...	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville,..	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue,.....	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo .....Ar	6 20	...	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron,...	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 35	Huron,.....Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan.....	6 00
Huron... .....Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co
Time table in effect Nov. 22, 1896

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport.....	....	6 06	12 25	3 50
Uhrichsville, dep.....	5 00	*8 10	*2 35	6 00
New Philadelphia.....	5 18	8 28	2 53	6 19
Canal Dover.....	5 2	8 36	3 00	6 26
Strasburg.....	....	8 49	3 13	6 39
Justus	5 54	9 08	3 30	6 55
Massillon.....	6 10	9 23	3 45	7 12
Warwick.....	6 32	9 49	4 10	....
Sterling.....	6 52	10 12	4 33	....
Seville	6 59	10 18	4 39	....
Medina	....	21 10 57	5 00	....
Lester June	8 37	*10 50	*5 44	....
Grafton	8 55	11 07	6 08	....
Elyria.....	9 10	11 21	6 21	....
Lorain.....	25	*1 35	*6 35	....
Lester June.....	7 30	10 49	5 15	....
Berea.....	8 04	11 19	5 41	....
Cleveland	8 46	*11 50	*6 15	....

South Bound.	1	3	5	17
Valley Depot.	a. m	p. m.	p. m	.....
Lv. Cleveland	*7 30	1 00	*... 30	.....
Berea	04	1 34	05	.....
Lester June.....	*8 35	2 00	5 30	a. m.
Lorain	6 55	1 05	* 10	†7 40
Elyria..	6 50	1 19	28	7 55
Grafton...	7 08	1 36	4 46	8 11
Lester June.....	7 27	1 53	*5 05	†8 30
Medina	*8 44	2 08	5 4.	.....
Seville.	9 04	2 29	6 09	.....
Sterling.....	9 10	2 36	6 15	.....
Warwick.....	9 3	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon.....	9 59	3 22	7 04	8 30
Justus.....	10 15	3 39	7 21	8 46
Strasburg	10 30	3 56	7 35	7 03
Canal Dover.....	10 45	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia.....	10 52	4 17	8 00	7 23
Uhrichsville... dep....	*11 25	4 52	*8 :0	7 44
	7 30	... 00		10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport, to Wheeling Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.
*Daily between points marked.
†Sunday only between points marked.‡
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days trains 4 and 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 40	*6 30	*5 00	*5:00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 43	7 30	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "	....	3 45	....	7 28	....
Leetonia .. "	....	3 58	....	7 35	....
Salem ..... "	9 12	4 25	8 24	7 50	6 37
Alliance { ar.	9 50	4 55	8 55	8 20	6 55
lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maximo .... "	.....	4 55	....	8 37	
Louisville ... "	....	5 06	....	8 49	
Canton ..... "	10 26	5 20	9 27	9 05	
Mas-illon..... "	10 38	5 40	9 40	9 22	
Lawrence..... "	....	5 52	....	9 37	
BartonCity.. "	....	f6 00	....	9 44	
Orrville ..... "	11 01	6 02	10 06	9 55	
Smithville... "	....	6 20	....	10 10	
Wooster .... "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22	
Shreve .... "	....	6 50	....	10 44	
Big Prairie.. "	....	6 59	....	10 54	
Lakeville..... "	....	7 07	....	10 57	
Loudonville "	....	7 18	....	11 10	
Perrysville.. "	....	7 25	....	11 20	39
Lucas ..... "	....	7 47	....	11 34	AM
Mansfield .. "	12 25	7 53	11 30	11 50	AM
Crestline ar.	12 50	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 25
lv.	1 16	PM	12 25	2 06	6 49
Bucyrus .. "	....	....	2 00	3 44	9 20
Lima ..... "	2 50	....	3 44	4 33	10 10
Van Wert .. "	3 24	....	4 18	5 30	11 02
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25	....	5 30	6 51	12 10
lv.	5 31	....	5 45	6 51	1 05
Warsaw .. "	6 08	....	6 20	7 33	1 55
Plymouth .. "	7 24	....	6 30	8 34	3 10
Valparaiso.. "	9 00	....	8 00	9 55	4 55
Chicago.. ar.	PM	....	AM	PM	PM

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso.. "	9 15	4 32	1 35	4 01	
Plymouth .. "	10 38	5 45	2 58	5 00	
Warsaw .... "	11 30	6 26	3 56	5 39	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 23	6 52	
Van Wert...lv.	2 18	8 41	6 46	....	32
Lima ..... "	3 15	9 30	7 45	8 30	AM
Bucyrus .. "	5 19	11 19	9 55	0 09	AM
Crestline .. "	6 10	11 55	10 50	10 35	5 20
Mansfield .. "	6 40	12 20	11 00	11 15	5 45
Lucas ..... "	6 51	....	....	11 28	5 58
Perrysville.. "	7 08	....	....	11 41	6 15
Loudonville "	7 18	....	....	11 51	6 17
Lakeville..... "	7 30	....	....	12 03	6 27
Big Prairie.. "	7 33	....	....	12 12	6 31
Shreve .... "	7 41	....	....	12 20	6 39
Wooster .... "	8 03	1 30	12 14	12 42	7 00
Smithville... "	8 15	....	....	12 55	7 11
Orrville ..... "	8 30	1 51	12 38	1 10	7 25
Barton City.. "	8 37	....	....	....	7 32
Lawrence..... "	8 45	....	....	1 30	7 40
Massillon ..... "	9 03	2 18	1 03	1 46	7 55
Canton ..... "	9 20	2 34	1 21	2 05	8 12
Louisville ... "	9 35	....	....	2 20	8 25
Maximo .... "	9 45	....	....	2 32	8 36
Alliance { ar.	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem ..... "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 40	10 10
Lisbon ..... "	10 45	....	2 47	3 50	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54	....	2 55	....	10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

10 AM; *9 35; 9 53; 10 41; 11 30; AM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. f Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32; and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31, 32. Nos. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Lima and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager,
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent
5-17-96-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R R
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 24, 1896

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 8	No.10
	*	*	†	*
Massillon..	A. M.	A.M 7 30	A.M11 30	P.M.2 30
Canton	5 33	8 15	PM12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 33	5 04
Cleveland..	8 10	10 10	2 55	6 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	No	No. 3	No. 5	No. 15
Cleveland	.M 7 10	A.M10	P.M 8 15	P.M. 6 30
Akron.....	8 27	PM12 03	4 25	7 31
Canton	9 41	1 08	5 35	8 40
Massillon..	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Oct 11, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, on schedule time, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	12 30 a. m.	6 30 p. m
6 30 a. m.	1 18 p. m.	7 06 p m
7 06 a. m.	1 54 p. m.	7 42 p. m
7 42 a. m.	2 30 p. m.	8 30 p. m
8 30 a. m.	3 30 p. m.	9 30 p. m
9 30 a. m.	4 30 p. m.	10 30 p. m.
10 30 a. m.	5 06 p. m.	
11 30 a. m.	5 42 p. m.	

*Daily, except Sunday.

All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.
For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Mass.illon

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 4 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh; Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 14 and 11. Light faced type denotes time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Parlor Cars on Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East.

If you are in need of an

OVERCOAT,

SUIT,

Or anything in my line, you will find it to your advantage to look at my stock before buying.

J. W. FOLTZ,

Successor to Hookway & Foltz,

Tailor and Clothier. **22 East Main St**

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TIME FOR CONTESTS.

DEFEATED CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS MUST FILE NOTICE SOON.

They Have Thirty Days From the Time the Votes Are Canvassed—Few Contests Likely This Time—The Dead Letter Office Sale—Curious Things.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Notices of contests for seats in the next congress must be given within 30 days of the completion of the work of canvassing the returns. Within the next month, therefore, the number of contests to come before the election committees of the next house will be known. From present indications there will be comparatively few contests, but the election committees are likely to be burdened with a special investigation in the Tennessee cases which will keep at least one of them busier than 20 ordinary contests. If the Republicans carry out the plan with which they are credited, they will make a thorough inquiry into the charges of fraud in the recent election in the state of Tennessee.

Beginning of a Contest.

A defeated candidate for congress who intends to make a contest must serve notice on the successful candidate in writing within 30 days after the canvassers make official announcement of the result. In his notice he names the ground on which he claims an election. The contestee must answer within 30

HON. SAMUEL W. M'CALL.

days, admitting or denying the claims of the contestant and naming the grounds on which he claims to have been elected. The testimony in the case must be taken then within 90 days, the contestant having the first 40 days, the contestee the next 40 days and the contestant the 10 days following. The testimony is taken by deposition. The party about to take the testimony must notify the other party to the case in writing of the time and place, giving also the names and residences of the witnesses summoned. This notice must be served personally or by attorney in time when the testimony is to be taken, but testimony may be taken in two or more places at once, both parties being represented by attorneys.

Subpœnas for witnesses may be issued by federal judges, state judges, mayors, recorders or notaries, or, in an emergency, by two justices of the peace acting jointly. A witness cannot be compelled to go out of the county in which he lives, but no other reason will exempt him from attending the hearing under penalty of $20 fine for contempt.

When the testimony has been taken, it is reduced to writing in the presence of the contestants or their representatives by the officer in charge, who must seal it and forward it immediately to the clerk of the house of representatives, indorsing the envelope so as to show what it contains.

The clerk of the house sends registered letters to both parties, notifying them to appear before him at a time named, which must not be more than 20 days after the mailing of the letter. At that time the clerk, in the presence of the two parties or their attorneys, opens the packages and takes out the testimony, and he sends to the public printer such parts of the testimony as they agree shall be printed. In case the parties disagree the clerk selects the part to be printed. The clerk must prepare a suitable index to the part printed. The remainder of the testimony he puts in his office safe to be kept for the use of the elections committees when they shall meet.

Cost of a Contest.

Copies of the printed testimony are sent to the parties, and the contestant must file a brief of facts and authorities within 30 days. This is forwarded to the contestee, who must file a brief within 30 days after he receives it. These briefs are printed at the expense of the two parties, but the testimony is printed at government expense. The government also pays most of the cost of the contest. The contestant and contestee file with the clerk of the committee on elections sworn statements of expenses, and these expenses are paid by the house to a limit of $2,000 on each side. The expenses allowed are seldom below $4,000 in any contest. To these are added cost of printing, the expenses of the committee, etc., which make a contest cost the government $6,000 or $7,000. As for the contestant, he seldom gets off for less than $2,000 or $3,000 on his own account, and if he is unsuccessful he finds the contest expensive. If he wins, his salary as a congressman makes good his outlay.

Unfortunately election contests are often delayed for months, and of recent years some have been postponed so long that congress has come to an end leaving them unsettled. A contest seldom brings much satisfaction to the contestant.

The ground on which the Tennessee contests may be brought—fraud at the polls—is the usual basis of election contests. Some of the testimony which is taken to support these charges seems very trivial and unconvincing, but it has a new meaning in the light of the fact, not generally known, that contests are quite as likely to be determined according to party necessity as in equity. No matter how strong a case a sitting member may have, if he belongs to the minority in the house he is quite likely to be ousted from his seat.

"Politics is a mean business," said a new member to me at the beginning of this congress, and I quite agreed with him.

The poor outlook for contests in the next congress is a source of sorrow to the ex-members of congress who are living in Washington. They get the cream of the business as attorneys in contest cases. In fact, they live on business before congress and the departments.

A Dead Letter Sale.

Once a year the postoffice department has an auction sale. It occurs at the rooms of a local auction house. It is called the "dead letter office sale," and the articles sold are the contents of letters and packages which have gone astray in the mails. Some of them have been misdirected. Some have been held because the postage was not fully paid. Some have slipped from defective wrappings and so lost their identity. Whenever an article of value goes to the dead letter office, all reasonable effort is made to find its owner. If that is not successful, the article is held for two years awaiting a claimant. No one appearing to claim it, it is advertised to be sold at auction. The postoffice department made last year out of the sale of these articles and from money found in "dead" letters nearly $12,000. The dead letter fund is large, and it increases every year.

The list of articles being offered at this year's sale, which began yesterday, is a surprising index of the service to which the postoffice is put. Here are some of the articles which have been lost in the mails and never claimed:

Razors, razor strops, collars, collar buttons, cuffs, spectacles, men's and women's shoes, men's and women's stockings, handkerchiefs of all kinds, rings, watches, fountain pens, hoods, mitts, gloves, ice wool fascinators, neckties, spoons, canceled stamps, slippers, embroidered slipper uppers, pocketbooks, infants' jackets, men's and boys' shirts, shirt waists, dolls, veils, towels, handkerchief cases, shoestrings, hats, aprons, feather boas, shopping bags, scissors, pens, table covers, toilet cases, maps, men's and women's underwear, cards, tea, scarfpins, tobacco, ribbons, gloves, bridle bits, hunting knives, doilies, pincushions, hairpin cushions, hairpins, crochet needles, typewriter ribbons, bicycle handle bars, rosaries, scapulars, prayer books, suspenders, Bibles, raisin seeders, ink bottles, penholders, games, dress goods, music, pictures, opera glasses, patchwork, cushion covers, books, salt cellars, stationery, fans, pillow covers, powder bags, garters, bonnets, matchholders, penwipers, toilet soap, music boxes, pipes, salt water bags, cardcases, cuff buttons, medals, trusses, hypodermic syringes, pocket lamps, folding lunchboxes, fur collars, head rests, picture frames, nutmeg graters, paper cutters, buttonhole workers, hair nets, curling irons, dress stays, spats, violin strings, bookmarks, beaded moccasins, toothbrushes, harmonicas, rubbers, medical appliances, hatbrushes, postal card cases, spools of thread, bags, toys, lorgnettes, wrappers, wire puzzles, stove blacking sets, hose supporters, chains, cups and saucers, jewelry cases, castings, fluting irons, doll patterns, whisk brooms, oilcloth table covers, cigars, shawls, electrotypes, fountain syringes, napkins, basques, breastpins, blankets, printing outfits, cigarette cases, cigarettes, infants' underwear, braid, jackets, bath brushes, watches, bib pins, lamp shade covers, reticules, bracelets, rings, screwdrivers, toy telescopes, policeman's clubs, tinsel wire, horse brushes, trousers, skirts, calendars, diaries, feather bone, silkworm gut ligatures, button hooks, barber's clippers, Confederate bills, banners, Epworth League and Odd Fellows' badges, atomizers, metronomes, piccolos, revolvers, football linings, skates, bicycle cranks, bullet slippers, pitch pipes, Trilby hearts, charts, thimbles, sprocket chains and yarn.

How the Goods Are Arranged.

That's a pretty long list, but it could be longer. It illustrates the variety one finds at a dead letter auction sale. The sale is always full of entertainment because the person who has not studied the catalogue is surprised continually by the things which the auctioneer puts up and knocks down.

The articles are not put up individually. They could not be sold that way, because the auctioneer could not get even 1 cent for some of the things in the list. Besides, it would take too much time to sell them that way. Though dozens of articles are grouped together under one number, there are 3,852 miscellaneous lots, 951 book lots and 110 jewelry lots in the catalogue. In arranging them the auctioneer has grouped articles that are worthless with articles which have a value. Thus a pair of small damaged corsets is placed with a towel, some remnants of cloth, etc.; 20 damaged cigars go with a cheap handkerchief; some damaged hose are thrown in with medical appliances, music, views, etc., in one lot; a pair of man's shoe uppers will be taken at some price because a cigar holder goes with them; a damaged pair of trousers will bring to its purchaser some cheap collar buttons, a ring and some hand snap buttons; a pair of damaged opera glasses will be thrown in with a necktie and four handkerchiefs.

Most of the articles are "damaged" or "cheap" except the books, and these are of every style and character and in almost every modern language.

The jewelry consists chiefly of nickel and brass watches, cheap pins, gold pens, silver pencils, souvenir spoons and chains. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

The Point at Issue.

Sidney—I tell you my tailor is a man whom you can trust.

Herbert—That's not the question—will he trust me?—Illustrated Monthly.

HARD TO COMBAT.

The Evidence of Our Senses—What Massillon People Say is Pretty Good Proof for Massillon.

When we see it ourselves.
When our own ears hear it.
When our neighbors tell it.
Our friends endorse it.
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in Maine
Or distant mutterings from California.
No deceiving echoes here.
Massillon talk for Massillon people.
Public opinion published for the public good.
There is no proof like home proof
Home testimony at the back of every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Can you believe your neighbors?
Read this statement made by a citizen.

"Did all they were represented to do" is the opening sentence of the statement made by Mrs. Wm. Curtis who can be found at No 49 Plum street. Mr. Curtis is employed at the Sippo Valley Mills and both invite any citizen who doubt the efficacy of Doan's Kidney Pills to interview them personally. Continuing, Mrs Curtis says:—Since my first child was born, I have been troubled with my kidneys—my back aching a great part of the time and a little worse as the months flew by, with a dull steady ache. My back and kidneys grew so sore that I could not lean against the seat while in church. I could not wear a corset, even the weight of my clothes hurt and dragged the life out of me and at night I had to lie on three pillows and in the morning my back was so sore and lame that I could hardly get out of bed. I took medicines to get relief from the terrible disease, but had never been able to get a permanent cure until one evening when my husband was reading the paper, he remarked, 'Here is a chance for you to get cured, from the way this reads I am inclined to think it will help you. I wish you would go over to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. I got a box and they relieved me at once, and continued to help me. Now my back is stronger than it has been in years and the other symptoms I had so long have disappeared. If this statement will encourage others to try Doan's Kidney Pills you are welcome to use it. I am sure they will never regret giving the pills a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package

For sale by Z T Baltzly, druggist,

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile

For information, County Map Folders etc, address.

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a **Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness,** and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an **Entire Medicine Chest,** and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, **50 Cents** a box. At Druggists, or by mail.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

HUMBERGERS'

DOUBLE DRY GOODS STORE.

Special Sale of Fine Dress Goods

Just to make it interesting the remaining days before Christmas we will make a Special Sale of

FINE DRESS GOODS

The lot will embrace some of the finest goods that have been imported, that have sold from $1.00 to $1.75 a yard. We will make but one price on the entire assortment, and that price is

75 Cents Per Yard--75!

All colors will be represented---plain and novelty weaves. Don't miss this opportunity to buy a dress for your needs or a nice present for some one else.

HUMBERGERS'

Warwick Block, Massillon, O.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Bell Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

A member of the Gaelic League has indulged in a study of McKinley's name that is not without interest. "There," he says, "the Kinley represents the name of the ancestor from whom every MacKinley takes his or her name, 'descendant of Kinley.' Kinley stands for the Gaelic Cionnfhaoilidh (pronounced Kineely), literally 'the man with the glad countenance.' From the adjective faoilidh, glad, joyous, comes the noun faoiite, modern Irish form failte, gladness. It is the word now used for 'welcome,' as in the phrase ceud mile failte, a hundred thousand welcomes. Mac Kinley, therefore, means 'the descendant of the man with the joyous countenance,' connected some way or other with the 'glad hand' doubtless."

A Kalamazoo investigator has been looking into the celery business He finds that the question of profit in celery growing is a disputed one, and, like strawberry farming, there are stories current of farmers making $300 per acre while others claim that if they make $50 per acre they are doing well. At Greentown, O., where the largest celery farm under the control of one man is located, the profits are said to average between $200 and $400 per acre. There are nearly 100 acres planted with celery on that farm, and if these figures are correct the owner has every reason to believe that farming does pay. Like the Kalamazoo celery lands, the soil of Greentown is exceedingly rich and well adapted to the culture of the celery plant. But even so, cheap labor must be employed to make the farm pay anything like $300 or $400 per acre. In Kalamazoo the growers believe that $100 and $200 per acre is a good profit, and a man with 10 acres of soil need not suffer greatly with such an income. Six years ago the same land could have made profits of $400 per acre, but then the growers were receiving just twice as much for their celery as they are today.

The exact facts in relation to the statement made in Boston by Godfrey Morse that Mr. McKinley had said, "Oh, that I had on Olney for Secretary of State," cannot be obtained until the Major returns from Chicago. The expression does not sound at all like one of Mr McKinley's, and furthermore he knows little or nothing about Mr Olney, except by hearsay Since his retirement from Congress he has visited Washington only once or twice, and prior to that time Mr Olney was known only as a successful lawyer. Mr. McKinley has often spoken of the embarrassment of riches from which to select a cabinet, and certainly never intimated that he was unable to find any particular order of talent The President elect is guarding his utterances too carefully to have indulged in any expression that could give a hint as to his private convictions Concerning Cuba, the trusts, and all important subjects, he contents himself for the present in declaring his desire that the law, domestic and international, shall be enforced. That is safe ground to occupy just now and he is unlikely to leave it until he reaches Washington and is in closer touch with the government's sources of information.

THE 22D CENTURY.

George Parsons Lathrop in collaboration with Thomas A Edison, is writing a serial story for the newspapers which deals with the untold wonders of years to come. The hero, at the close of the 19th century, allowed himself to be placed in an hermetically sealed cylinder, where, all animation being suspended, he slept peacefully for three hundred years, when he awoke to enjoy life under changed circumstances. Telegraph communication with Mars had become as easy as that between New York and Chicago, while a trip to the planet was made comfortable in an anti gravity machine Walking balloons and flying contrivances of all sorts were the ordinary means of travel for long distances, and bicycles, tricycles and carriages were run with power supplied from stations at regular intervals along the roads and at all hotels, where there strong batteries were recharged. People are longer lived in large cities—the country beautifully laid out in villages and hamlets, with perfect roads leading from one to another. Chicago had become "simply a vast trading post, a business fort or stronghold—like all other cities, now—where a garrison of clerks and other laborers was stationed in the immense buildings once teeming with superfluous people. This garrison attended to business details with military precision, and was relieved at intervals by other men and women drafted from the population for the same purpose."

Electra, a 22d century maiden, has appeared upon the scene in the last chapter published. She wears robes which have done away with the hideous old femenine 19th century habit of grabbing skirts violently at the rear and holding them up to prevent their sweeping the pavements. Electra, upon receiving a declaration of love, protests that she is "a child of the state" and that the government has promised her to another man. This would not seem to point to that condition of affairs which the present suffrage movement might lead one to expect for womankind in the 22d century.

SLIGHTLY SATIRICAL.

It is seldom that men are content with their own achievements or qualities "General" Coxey continues to insist that he is a statesman and not a pedestrian —Washington Star.

Coxey says that no party can afford to nominate Bryan in 1900. This only goes to prove that Coxey, also, has lucid spells.—Cleveland Leader.

NO ACTION TAKEN.

A Special Council Meeting Results in Nothing.

The special meeting of the city council held Tuesday night was adjourned without any action whatever being taken on the ordinance granting a 30 year franchise to the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company. The members present were Messrs. Brown, Kramer, Smith, Jacoby, Kouth, the newly elected member, and President Reay. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking up and, if possible, passing a revised ordinance

The street and alley committee, through a misunderstanding, neglected to report the former ordinance, which had been read a first time and referred, and action for the time being was thus stayed. The original ordinance was presented to the council some weeks ago and provided an unlimited franchise for the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company. It was given three readings at respective meetings, then voted down That same night the street and alley committee reported a new ordinance, granting a 30 year franchise, and it was given one reading then referred back to the committee for amendment. A joint and private session of the council and representatives of the company was held, a new ordinance drafted and its terms virtually agreed to. It was this ordinance that was to have been adopted Tuesday night had the one in the committee's hands been reported and laid on the table. It was simply an oversight and no hitch will occur to further delay the ordinance at the next and regular meeting, January 5.

RABBITS CAN BE SOLD

Warden Dangeleisen Reversed by the Chief Warden.

The decision of Game Warden Dangeleisen, reported on Tuesday, that rabbits cannot be sold in Ohio after December 15th, without subjecting the dealer to liability to arrest and fine, has already been reversed by Chief Warden L. H Reutinger, who writes to C. R Mills, the Massillon agent of the United States Express, as follows:

ATHENS, O., Dec 21.—Your letter of the 18th with reference to having rabbits in possession after the 15th. Unfortunately our laws do not make it unlawful for one to have rabbits in their possession out of season, and it is my opinion, therefore, that rabbits can be bought and sold, but cannot be killed in this state unless they are found doing injury upon any farm as per section 6961

Respectfully,
L. H. REUTINGER,
Chief Warden.

For several days petitions have been circulated through the county and in Massillon especially, requesting the repeal of the section in the fish and game laws which prohibits fishing with the dipnet Conditional repeal is not solicited, as the petitioners agree to use their nets for no other purpose than to catch German carp. Although an attempt to exterminate the carp will be made by the state fish commission, it is not likely that the petition will receive more than a passing notice. As all kinds of fish can be caught in a net, permission to catch one particular kind cannot be granted. It is not to be supposed that while dipping for carp, perchance a fine catfish, bass or pickerel is caught that it will be released Very few people have refused to sign the petition, however, and thousands of names will be submitted.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z T. Baltzly's drug store.

The bad breath is a dangerous signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues It is a strong statement but a true one that the Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if it is taken in the early stages. It will relieve even the most obstinate cases of long standing.

Thousands are suffering excruciating misery from that plague of the night, itching piles, and say nothing about it through a sense of delicacy. All such will find an instant relief in the use of Doan's Ointment. It never fails.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z T Baltzly

Take your magazines etc. to THE INDEPENDENT office and have them bound

HAMMOND'S TRIUMPH.

He Leads in the Great Debate in Music Hall.

THE POINTS IN THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Hammond Speaks of Mr. Henson, His Adversary, as a "Porcupine," Which Leads to Some Trouble—The Judges Retire Without Rendering a Decision.

The mighty wave of applause that greeted the Hon Robert Hammond when he left his chair to begin his argument in favor of the question, "Resolved, That Thompson had a right to steal Bunnell's chickens," Monday evening, caused old Music Hall to reel and rock as in an earthquake, and subsided only when the great champion of the poor and lonely raised his arms imperiously and intimated that he wished to be heard.

The silence of the tomb succeeded, and that magnificent address which will survive ages and forever point out to the world the vast difference between the stealing of something with criminal intentions and the taking of a thing by man whose stomach cries out for that particular article, was soon assuming its rightful place among the immortal sayings of the great and good that have been treasured since time immemorial. Mr Hammond piled his proof mountain high, stopping in his grand work of righting the wrong only for a moment to inform John Demosthenes Henson, his adversary, who interrupted him, that the debate had really opened and that speeches would be restricted to ten minutes each.

Mr. Hammond said that a man can take a thing and a man can steal a thing. If he steals it he should be punished, but if he has a taste for a particular article and just goes and takes it, there is no reason to think that he does not intend to return it at some future time, and, therefore, that does not constitute a theft. Furthermore, until it was established by proof that Thompson had no right to take the chickens, he would maintain that he had a right to take them. He reviewed the history of the venerable Mr. Thompson since he first came to Massillon, and he defied any person to say one word of reproach against the man whose past, in his opinion, is as spotless as the sinless child's. He told the pathetic story of the once prosperous bone merchant, unmanned by the death of his wife, seeking the seclusion of his own home in preference to society and business, caring but little whether he lived or died, brooding over his misfortune by day and spending his sleepless nights in thinking of her who had passed away, until at last, forced by stern necessity to again enter the world, he was a man without a purpose in life, asking only for a bare existence. Of his second marriage Mr Hammond said but little, but followed his line down to the present time, showing how, in the greatness of his heart, he became the benefactor of others to such an extent that his property gradually slipped away from him, until he became the poorest of the poor, and at last, in a moment of desperation and starvation, he entered Mr Bunnell's chicken coop and was so preparing a meal for himself of the two sturdy hens he removed therefrom.

Mr Hammond quoted scripture to show that Mr. Thompson's course was a justifiable one, and after mentioning that he was the only person who visited his fellow citizen when he was a prisoner, remarked that to his personal knowledge Mr. Thompson had not earned a single five cent piece since the death of his wife, and retired amidst a deafening burst of applause.

John Demosthenes Henson, of Canton, stealthily slipped a pebble into his mouth and stepping to the front said that as his opponent had not scored a point, hardly knew where to begin He thought, however, that having made the laws, they should be obeyed, and that Mr Thompson, returning from a very successful prayer meeting, must have known that he was sinning against both the laws of God and man in stealing those chickens, even though he were on the point of starvation. If Thompson had asked for food of a neighbor, the speaker felt sure he would have been fed, and there was, therefore, no necessity for his transgression. As a matter of general interest he mentioned that there is a great difference between Massillon and Canton, there being, to his personal knowledge, a lock on every henroop over in the county seat

J. Cicero Ward, of Canton, then undertook to bring forth an argument or two for the affirmative, and began by saying that Thompson, being hungry, and having an almost insatiable desire for chicken, certainly did right in possessing himself of those nearest at hand If he had stolen the chickens merely for fun it would have been different. But he wanted them to eat and it was a source of great regret to the speaker that he did not get an opportunity to do so

Philip Mickens, who was to espouse the negative side, being unable to be present, James Myers rose to the occasion and mounted the rostrum in his stead "What is law?" were his first words, and then a sudden recollection of his position and its duties prompted him to say that while he was sure Mr. Thompson did wrong in stealing the chickens, he was such a good friend of his that he wished to be excused from discussing the question further.

It was Mr. Hammond's turn now and he vigorously brought down his tightly clinched fist on the table to emphasize the words: "We are here to say that Thompson did not take them chickens, and we are here to say that he had a right to take them. Everybody else likes chicken. Why should not Thompson? He has a taste for chicken, and I have expressed myself here this evening expressly to show that he had a right to take those chickens." Turning to his opponent, Mr Henson, he addressed him as a "porcupine," and a few minutes later said that he was also a coward and one who would send a poor man to destruction, and then he referred all to the twenty second chapter of St Matthew and made way for Mr Henson, who indulged in personalities long enough to say that a man who would steal chickens was no better than a drunkard, and the man who would defend him was on the same level. He declared that he had never stolen a chicken in his life.

Mr. Ward followed him and wanted to know if there was any difference between stealing coal and chickens. He and Mr. Henson, he said, had had some experience in stealing coal, and after spending the remaining nine minutes in speaking of matters in general, again took his chair.

Then Mr. Hammond announced that he was about to begin the windup, and lending a deaf ear to Mr. Henson's frequent and vigorous interruptions, proceeded to voice his sentiments with such success that the inspired audience, too, joined in the debate, and when a breathing spell was called, it was noticed that the two judges, Joseph Grapewine and T. H Stansbury, had disappeared.

The arguments of both sides were so deep and seemingly conclusive that they preferred to shirk the responsibility of making a decision, and the large audience left the hall, not one man daring to say whether Thompson was in the right or wrong.

The vocal selections by Messrs. Wisdom, Evans, Powell and Cunningham were excellent and were highly enjoyed by the audience, as was also the guitar and mandolin music contributed by two Canton young men.

GOT AWAY WITH $10,000

A Canton Firm Loses a Large Sum.

VICTIMIZED BY THEIR AGENT.

The Berger Manufacturing Company Said to Have Been Swindled—Paul Field Breathes His Last—Notes from the Court House.

CANTON, Dec. 21.—The stockholders of the Berger Manufacturing Company, of this city, fear that the New York agent, George M Matteson, has absconded with $10,000 of the company's money. Mr. Matteson is alleged to have collected the money during the past few months, and was to have been in Canton last Friday The company, through Mr. Matteson, has done a very extensive business in New York, the yearly sales, it is said, amounting to from $30,000 to $40,000.

JUDGE M'CARTY DOES WELL.

Quite recently F. J. Benekin, as receiver, and Daniel Holwick, Frank Fife and Robert Maxwell as appraisers, of the Willis & Lind Lumber Co, presented their claim to Judge McCarty for allowance They certified that they had worked eight days and asked the court to allow the $5 per day. The court took occasion to criticise them pretty severely for presenting such a large claim, and said that it was time for the court to call a halt in such extravagances in regard to the settlement of estates. He cut $3 off of each of their claims and allowed them $35

In a petition filed in the court today Alice Holden and others heirs at law of the estate of Jacob Bacher, began suit against Cornelius Bacher, administrator of said estate The plaintiffs desire the court to require the defendant to show cause why judgment should not be rendered against him in the sum of $675 11 claiming not to have received their share, two thirds of $1,055

Sebastian Joliat began suit late on Saturday against the Eastern Stark County Fair Association to recover $1,276 07 and interest from August 1, 1896 Mr Joliat avers that the sum is due him for labor and material furnished in constructing fence, stalls, etc

PAUL FIELD'S DEATH.

Paul Field died at 6:30 o'clock Sunday morning. He had been ill for several months.

In the estate of John P. Lawrence, of Lawrence township, proceedings for sale of land have been filed, and on their own motion the Farmers' bank has been granted leave to answer.

The executor in the estate of Peter Shallenberger, of Lake township, has been ordered to sell desperate claims

Andrew M. McCarty has been appointed administrator of the estate of Frank E McNichols, of Canton, with will annexed

A petition to sell real estate has been filed in the estate of James Johnston, of Bethlehem township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank E Wilson and Emma Louise Walter, of Alliance; Robert Percy Moore and Cora Jane Snider, and Frank Nichols and Viola Pyers, of Canton.

CANTON, Dec. 22.—Archibald McGregor, editor of the News Democrat, met with a painful accident, Monday afternoon, in Walnut street He slipped and fell heavily upon the pavement, fracturing both of his wrists. Mr McGregor is an aged man, and will, therefore, be disabled for several months.

MINOR COURT NOTES.

J C. Haring has been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Huber, with will annexed J. F. Pocock, whom Mr. Huber named as executor in his will, declined, and the heirs agreed to the appointment of Mr. Haring

In the estate of John Price, of Tuscarawas township, the motion to reduce allowance for year's support of widow, was overruled and allowance approved

A final account has been filed in the assignment of Frederick Fetzer, of Massillon A dividend of 7½ per cent. was allowed to general creditors.

Inventory has been filed by the guardian of Maud and Earl Greenawalt, of Canton.

The resignation of Emma E Albright as guardian of Herman Albright, of Massillon, has been filed and accepted, and J V. R Skinner appointed in her stead.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Balis G. Pfouts and Della Nichols, of Beach City; Frank E Patton and Emma Holmes, and Joseph Tomlinson and Ada Hiner, of Canton.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Trying to Find Work at the Workhouse.

WILL MAKE BROOMS NOW.

An Injunction Sought and Obtained—The Standard Medicine Company has a lot of Litigation on Hand—Agricultural Society Matters.

CANTON, Dec. 23 —There are at present eighty inmates in the county workhouse and fifty of these are prisoners received from neighboring counties. They are employed in various ways about the works and when the weather is too severe for outside labor, brooms will be manufactured within. Considerable broom corn was raised during the summer months, and there is, therefore, sufficient material on hand to turn out about 1500 dozen brooms. If this experiment proves satisfactory to Superintendent Pontius a larger crop of corn will be cultivated next season

VERY MUCH MIXED.

Proceedings in the case of Buss vs. the Standard Medicine Company have been prevented for the present by a temporary injunction, granted by Judge Dissette, of Cuyahoga county. The injunction was granted on the application of Henry D Brumagin in an action against the Standard Medicine Company In the petition he states that he obtained a judgment against the medicine company to the amount of $1 300 a short time ago. He declares that the company has no property upon which he can levy, and says that the corporation is $6,000 in debt He also declares that there is $17,000 worth of stock subscribed, which has not been paid up He avers that certain officers of the company took the books of the company to Stark county to aid certain creditors to begin suit for their money The applicant claims that Stark county is outside of the jurisdiction of the corporation, hence his application to restrain the Stark county officials from issuing papers in suits threatened to be commenced by certain of the creditors to recover their money. The applicant also asked for the appointment of a receiver for the medicine company. F M. Cowdey was appointed receiver with a bond of $1,000. His duty will be to find out how much each stockholder owes on his stock subscriptions and to settle up the business satisfactorily to the creditors

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Stark County Agricultural Society, for the purpose of electing directors, will be held in the court house, Saturday, Jan. 2. The following are the vacancies to fill: Lexington, Paris, Canton, Sandy, Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas, Nimishillen and Lawrence townships; from the cities of Alliance and Massillon, and one from the township of Marlboro

MINOR COURT NOTES.

Angeline Foulks has sued William S. Williams and Emma A. Williams to recover payment of a promissory note in the sum of $1,000. The note is secured by mortgage

The will of Thomas Patton, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

The will of Andrew Cross, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate.

A foreign attachment has been filed in the case of Susan E Schrantz, of Lake township

The guardian of Kezia Taylor, of Alliance, has filed an inventory

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Mary Reinhardt, of Canton township

The claim of the administrator of Peter G Anspaugh's estate, of Massillon, against said estate has been allowed

In the estate of David Clark, of Massillon, report of sale of real estate has been filed and cause continued

Marriage licenses have been granted to Harry Whetstone and Lizzie Drayer, of Limaville; J. M Neel and Nora Spoor, of Minerva; Howard D Folkerton and Minnie E Aiken, of Alliance; John S. Hitchcock and Minnie Mae Bowers, of Navarre; J F DeFord and Mary F. Penry, of Alliance; Archie E St. Clair and Nellie Jones, of Canton

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations; absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

Another Smart Woman.

My husband is poor but proud, and he does not want me to work; as I have nothing to do I get restless, and after reading in your paper Mrs Russell's experience selling self heating flat irons I concluded I would try it. I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St Louis, Mo., and they treated me so nicely that I felt very much encouraged. As soon as I got my sample iron I started out and sold eight irons the first day, clearing $12 I have not sold less than eight any day since, and one day I sold seventeen. I now have $225 clear money, and my husband does not know I have been working, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right or should I quit work and have him to struggle alone?

AN ANXIOUS WIFE.

You are doing just right; your husband should be proud of you; go right ahead and show the world what an energetic woman can do. That self heating iron must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so many that are succeeding selling it

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

CAUGHT TWO BURGLARS.

Policeman Seaman Makes a Morning Discovery.

The two young men who are now in the city prison say they came to town about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. At two they were arrested by Policeman Seaman, who found them in a coal house in the rear of the saloon of J. R. Geis, in South Erie street. They had just succeeded in cutting a hole about six inches in diameter in the glass portion of the door near the lock and it was the noise of their operations that first attracted Policeman Seaman's attention. Then he noticed some tracks in the snow and followed them into the back yard of the saloon. The burglars either saw or heard him coming and they hid in the coal house. But they left their tracks behind and the officer soon captured them. They are both young men, one about 18 years old and the other probably 22 The older one claims to be a window glass cutter by trade, which accounts for the expert manner in which the corner of the window glass was removed. There is nothing prepossessing about either of them, but they are evidently not professional burglars. The younger one says his father is a policeman in Chicago, while his companion claims to be an orphan.

When arraigned at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, they pleaded guilty to a charge of attempt at burglary, and were bound over to common pleas court. In default of bail they were taken to the county jail

A SATURDAY NIGHT ROW.

In Which Ten Citizens Participated to Their Subsequent Sorrow.

Their was a great row in Wilhelm & Mauz's saloon, in South Erie street, Saturday night, in which chairs, cuspidors, pokers and revolvers figured conspicuously. The real facts in the case cannot be ascertained, but today Charles Fogle, Charles Wendling, John McGlynchey, Charles Schaffert, Thomas Miller, and Thomas Mellon pleaded not guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace before Mayor Schott and the trial has been set for Wednesday afternoon. Later John Most, Arthur Smith, Albert Wendling and Lake Tasker pleaded guilty and were fined $3 and costs, amounting to $5.60 each. It appears that the above named persons were separated into two crowds. One was in the saloon when the other entered, and immediately the trouble commenced No one was seriously injured, but the damage to the bar furnishings is considerable.

ARE ALL ROBBERS.

Tangible Proof Depicted on the Faces of the Guilty Ones.

ALL ARE GIVEN THEIR LIBERTY.

We are a nation of robbers; not in the common sense of the term, but as applied to the manner in which we rob our nervous system of strength and vitality to satisfy our ambition for wealth, fame, and pleasure.

Such plundering of nervous energy must impoverish the physical system so that an utter collapse will surely follow

Disordered, overtaxed, weakened and debilitated nerves are to blame that persons who can truthfully say "I am perfectly well" are extremely rare.

It is said, "There is a remedy for every evil under the sun" The evil of sick nerves is no exception; there is a remedy, Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is a specific for sick nerves Evidence of the fact is not wanting We take from thousands of letters endorsing this remedy, one from Geo H Bassett, late county clerk, Iced City, Mich.

Omitting the salutation it reads as follows: "My nervous system, becoming very much impaired by overwork, I was induced to use Dr Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer after all other medicines failed to cure me, and the result was highly satisfactory, in fact, it helped me from the start I would not be without it in my house, as I consider it a reliable remedy for all afflictions of the nerves."

Dr Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer can be taken with perfect safety by anyone, as it is absolutely free from injurious drugs.

It is a specific for sick nerve.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and all druggists.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Dec. 22, 1896:

LADIES
Voshall, Mrs. Chas.

MEN.

Currie, Jas	Hinebaugh, Frank
Frazier, E. R.	Kelly, John
Graves, Frank	Snyder, Henry Burton
	Warren, F. J.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Constipation is the cause of all sorts of disorders of the blood Strong cathartics are worse than useless Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own remedy for troubles of this sort

Dr Pierce was the first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people Many have imitated them, but none have approached his 'Pleasant Pellets" in true worth, or value, for all laxative and cathartic purposes.

Money! Make It Yourself!

I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's Wind Mill; we call it the "People's" because the inventor never patented it, but let everybody use it free. Any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material complete will not cost over $10. It is a splendid mill will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending 18 two cent stamps to pay postage to Francis Casey, St Louis, Mo; he sells pumps also, and when you get your wind mill going would be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay $50 or $60 for a wind mill when you can make one just as good for $10. I think there could be big money made putting these mills up through the country as everybody would like them. A READER.

No need to suffer with rheumatism lumbago, neuralgia, cramps or colic Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil cures all such troubles, and does it quickly.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Edwin B. Baltzly has come home from Case school to spend a week.

John Koontz has returned home from Pittsburg, to spend the holidays with his parents

Mrs. William Snyder has returned from a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells.

Samuel B. Rigdon daily grows stronger and will soon be able to resume his business duti s

Mr. and Mrs. F. Willard Arnold have returned home after a visit of two weeks in New York and Boston.

Miss Helen McLain has returned for the holidays from Springfield, Mass, where she is attending school

An original pension has been granted to D. C. Bunnell, and an increase to Dr. J. F. Gardner, both of Massillon.

Members of Perry Lodge, No. 87, K. of P., will worship at the First M. E. church on the first Sunday in January.

An entirely informal dance will be given on Christmas night at the Massillon Club, followed by a chafing dish supper.

Miss Della Oberlin, of Stanwood, and Miss Esta, of Genoa, left for Lima yesterday, where they will spend the holidays.

The Sans Souci and Junior Assembly clubs of Canton, will give a dance in Martin's hall on the evening of Decem ber 29.

Mayor Rice, of Canton, has decided that the nickel-in the slot machines must be removed. He will also permit the use of no other gambling devices.

Mrs. A Landon, who lives at 49 East South street, slipped on the icy sidewalk near her home Tuesday, and fell with such force as to break her arm.

The public schools will close at noon on Thursday, December 24, for the holiday vacation. They will reopen on Monday morning, January 4, 1897.

Preparatory services will be held in the Reform d church on Friday night, when all candidates for membership and especially those for baptism should be present The new members will be received next Sunday morning.

There are six inches of snow on the ground, and yet there are but few sleighs out. The country roads are very rough, and the snow we have now is not the kind that packs into the ruts and makes the roads comparatively smooth

A special meeting of Hart Post, G. A R. is hereby called by the post commander, at 7 o'clock this evening, to arrange for the funeral of the late Valentine Pfirrmann The funeral will take place at 1:30 Thursday afternoon from the North Mill street residence.

Robert Swan, who resides in North Mill street, stepped on a nail a short time ago, and is now suffering with a badly inflamed and swollen foot. The fear of tetanus makes him doubly anxious that the wound should receive careful and proper treatment

Billy Steffers, of Toledo, knocked out Billy Chambers, of Cleveland, before the Nottingham Athletic Club last night in two rounds Steffers has many friends in Massillon among the W & L E railway men and has won numerous fights before the old Manhattan Club in Toledo.

The Twentieth Century Club has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: V. H Morgan, president; W. J Roberts, vice president; Arlington Higert, secretary-treasurer; J S Davey, librarian, and L P Schanke, E. J Myers and Marcellus Kerstetter, board of directors

Prof. John B. De Motte, who is to deliver a lecture on "The Harp of the Senses," or "The Secret of Character Building," next Monday evening, is one of those lecturers who are re engaged year after year for the same courses, and this lecture promises to be one of the best of the course.

Joseph Coleman has received a telegram from Fresno, Cal., announcing the death of William Betteri ge, his brother-in-law, who was married in Massillon to Maria Coleman in 1846 They have two sons and one daughter living at Fresno, and two sons living near Rochester, N Y. The death of the father is the first death to occur in a married life of over fifty years.

Charles Fogel, Thomas Miller, Thomas Mellon, Charles Wendling, John McGlynchey and Charles Schaffert, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of having participated in the melee at Wilhelm & Mausz's saloon, Saturday evening, were given their trial Wednesday afternoon. Fogel and Miller were found guilty and fined $1 and costs, while the others were discharged, there being no evidence against them

The executive committee of the Perry Township Sunday School Association met last evening in the Presbyterian chapel, and arranged for the next meeting of the Round Table, which will be held on Thursday evening, January 21, in the Reformed church at Richville. Other lines of Association work were also discussed, and the secretary was directed to bring to the attention of the different schools the home department and normal course.

Valentine Pfirrmann, one of the well known figures about town for many years, died Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock from general breaking down of the system. He was about 65 years of age, and leaves a wife and one brother, who lives in Buffalo. Mr Pfirrmann was an old soldier, having served in the 27th Illinois regiment He was a member of Hart Post and will be held in kindly remembrance by many. The funeral will take place on Thursday from his North Mill street home at 1:30 p. m.

The now famous question, "What becomes of a man whose life is a model of correct living and correct thinking, who spends Sunday in the manner that conduces to his bodily and mental satisfaction, and who refuses to go to church?" continues to attract attention The Rev. John Herron, who preached on the subject Sunday night, has a letter of inquiry from E E. Gilbert, of Akron, who asks for a copy of the sermon, and THE INDEPENDENT has a communication on the matter from Edwin Cushman.

In order that the teachers and janitors might receive their pay before Christmas, the board of education met Thursday evening and ordered the payment of the their salaries and also the bills. David Johns, who was elected to the board to succeed the late Henry Huber, was present. Superintendent E. A. Jones was re elected as one of the city teachers' examiners and Mrs. Ida F. Sprankle was chosen as a teacher in the new State street building, where another primary department will be opened after the holidays.

Interest is growing in the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association. Several preachers and prominent business men were present at the meeting held in the First M E. church Sunday afternoon, and the movement bids fair to meet with hearty support from all directions. After a short praise service, the name of the Young Men's Christian Association was adopted and the meeting adjourned to meet next Sunday in the Christian church The election of officers will probably take place at that time. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Prof. John B. DeMotte, who will lecture at the Armory next Monday evening, was formerly professor of physics in DePauw university, and is now a resident of Bryn Mawr, Pa. His lecture is of a somewhat scientific nature, in which he undertakes to trace the connection of mind and matter through the organs of sense, but with an expert assistant, fine apparatus and his long experience as a platform lecturer he is said to express himself so that any child can understand him Nothing better could be said of him than that people who hear him once as a general rule want to hear him again, and the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, through whom he was engaged, say that if he does not give entire satisfaction to any thoughtful committee no fee will be charged.

A LIVE WIRE FELL.

And There was a Great Commotion for a Few Minutes.

An East Main street car was a few minutes ahead of time Tuesday morning, and was slowly descending the hill to make the 9:15 o'clock transfer. It had just reached Mill street when Motorman Shanabrook noticed that something was wrong. From his window he saw the main trolley for the distance of a block fall from its position, sway to and fro for an instant, and then drop down until it rested on the backs of the horses hitched on one side of the street. The wire was heavily charged and the wild leaping and snorting of beasts as the fierce current struck them were something terrible for a moment.

Some of them succeeded in tearing their hitching straps and away they dashed in every direction

The Standard Oil Company's team was caught at the C, L & W station and returned to its owner. One of the horse's legs was burned by coming in contact with the end of a guy wire, which had broken and become charged in some manner.

Martin Seifert undertook to hold his horse and was thrown to the ground with such force as to sustain a wound in the back of his head and one above his eye. He was taken into Rider & Gardner's drug store and Dr. J. O. Gardner dressed his injuries.

A horse belonging to a young man named Friend, of West Brookfield, was succeeding in demolishing the vehicle, it was hitched to when the current was turned off and matters straightened out

What caused the wire to fall is not yet clear, but it is thought that the trolley of Motorman Shanabrook's car slipped off and struck a guy wire so forcibly as to break it and allow the main wire to fall The repair crew was immediately put to work, but it was several hours before traffic could be resumed. The damage is not great

MR TASKER'S SACRIFICE.

He and the Mayor Indulge in a Dialogue.

William Tasker, charged with being a participant in the Wilhelm & Mausz fracas, called on Mayor Schott Monday afternoon to say that while he was innocent of the charge, he intended to plead guilty and asked for lenience. The mayor told him that if he was guiltless he should plead accordingly, but Tasker said he was determined to sacrifice himself and demanded to know the amount of his fine.

"Well," said the mayor, "since you insist on pleading guilty I will fine you the same as the others, $2 and costs, in all $5.60."

"That's pretty strong," replied Tasker, "but I will pay it, and mind you, I will get even."

"Not so fast," then said the mayor. "I have reconsidered the matter and will make your fine $10. I might also say that I am too old in the business to be scared by such threats."

Then Mr. Tasker became a law abiding citizen again, and appeared so penitent that Mayor Schott reduced the fine to the original amount.

Healthy, Happy Babies

are generally the offspring of healthy, happy mothers It would hardly be natural if it were otherwise. The baby's health and happiness d pend on the mother's The mother's condition during gestation particularly exerts an influence on the whole life of the child. If a woman is not careful at any other time, she certainly should be during the period preliminary to parturition. It is a time when greatest care is necessary, and Nature will be the better for a little help Even strong, well women will find themselves feeling better, their time of labor shortened and their pains lessened if they will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. To those whom troubles, peculiarly feminine, have rendered in any degree weak, it will prove a veritable blessing. It is a good, general tonic for the whole system, and at any time will promote the proper and regular action of all the organs It is a medicine for women only and for all complaints confined to their sex is of inestimable value.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, Cal., purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist, Opera Block.

Remember Christmas matinee. All the children will receive a present.

TO IMPROVE THE PLANT

Changes Promised at the Massillon Brick Works.

NOTES FROM YOUNGSTOWN HILL

Mr. Cooney Preparing for the Annual Feast—Councilman Kouth Recalled as a Politician—The Originator of the "Bird In-Hand" Moves to East End.

NEWMAN, Dec. 23.—Samuel Gompers is his own successor without opposition as president of the American Federation of Labor.

James Cooney is spending a few days in our village, preparatory to attending the greatest feast of the age at the Sailer on New Year's day, at which occasion he is to occupy the head of the table and deliver an appropriate address, which will, no doubt, be on the notorious school book question.

We notice that C A. Kouth was elected as a Democrat to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry Huber in a Republican ward. Chris is a hustler in politics. We experienced his keen tactics at this place during the McKinley-Warwick campaign in 1890, but McKinley remained on top, nevertheless.

While our brick yard has been idle for the past two weeks, the company, including Manager Hipp, met in Pittsburg and devised definite plans for greatly improving their plant, operations to begin with the new year. Five new kilns are to be erected, and a new and improved system of drying the brick will be accomplished at a cost to the company of $9,000

Mrs. Alice Danner Jones, of Canton, one of Ohio's favorite literary ladies, will deliver her lecture on "Country Laddies and Lassies," for the benefit of the Baptist church, on Friday evening, Jan. 8 Everybody invited. Admission 10 and 15c.

After 34 years of continuous residence in this place, Thos. Masters and family have moved their household effects to what is known as East End, a suburb of Massillon on the inter urban electric railroad, where they have erected a beautiful home where we trust they will find life as pleasant and profitable in their new home as they did on the Hill Mr. Masters will be remembered as the originator of the "Bird in Hand" sign that has stood many a hard test on Youngstown Hill.

Our Sunday school has been busy the past two weeks preparing a cantata, entitled "Story of the Star," for Christmas exercises, which will take place in the church on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock At the conclusion of the exercises the children will receive their usual Christmas treat from Santa Claus, who will visit the school that evening in all his glory. Parents are expected to turn out and spend the evening with their children. The committee is again confronted with the much perplexed question as to who are entitled to the treat. All will receive the treat this year, but hereafter those children who do not attend during the year will not fare as well as those who do. Parents should give this matter a little attention.

MT EATON MATTERS

MT. EATON, Dec 23 – Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomas, a son...Mr and Mrs. Leonard Lower, of Ritman, visited in town Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs N Minger. George Scarr and Mrs Jacob Ruth visited in Dalton Saturday .Born, to Mr. and Mrs Geo Dudley, a son...On Monday evening when J. J. Wampler returned home, after closing up his store, he found his house occupied by his neighbors, who came to remind him of his thirty seventh birthday .Miss Lillie Steffy is home from Applecreek to spend the holidays Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. L C. Klein and son, Walter, of Applecreek, visited in town Wednesday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs S. A Schlafly...Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Schlafly, of Beach City, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S A. Schlafly, Sunday ...Mt. Eaton Council No 164, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: C, D Westcott; V C., John D. Graber; R. S., E C. Numbers; A R S., Chas. Thompson; F. S, J J Wampler; ward, O. Ruch; Con., E. Stair; treasurer, E L. Schaffter; I. S., C. Thompson; O. S, Jas. Graber; trustee, J D Graber.

FULL TIME AT CRYSTAL SPRING

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 23.—Quite a few of our people saw "A Baggage Check" at the Armory, last Friday night...Mrs. A W. Leonard and Master George were in Canton on Saturday .. George Klein is again able to be around, after undergoing a slight attack of rheumatism...Our miners are working full time at present.

FACTS FROM DOVER

CANAL DOVER Dec. 23 —The C. & P. Railroad Company will build an iron bridge over the river at this place.

Several of our leading poultry men had a few of their fine birds at the Beach City poultry fair, last week

It is reported that our rolling mill will shut down for repairs during the holidays, and will likely not start again before next March

MR. STUCK SET RIGHT.

JUSTUS, Dec. 23 —J. J. Stuck says this morning that the report printed yesterday to the effect that he had given a first mortgage to George McFarren is untrue. The use of his name in the connection stated does him an injustice, and it is very much regretted by the publishers of THE INDEPENDENT.

LOTS OF CELERY.

GREENTOWN, Dec 23.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise, a daughter... The schools will close on Thursday for the regular Christmas vacation...Mrs. W Wise is on the sick list. Today her disease was pronounced asthma, by the doctors...C C Casenheiser, of Akron, spent Sunday with Miss Sadie DeHroff...Three car loads of cleaned celery have already been sent out from here, and owners of celery swamps are preparing others to follow...Miss Lillian Cruse, of Akron, has returned home, after a several days' visit with Miss Josie Miller...Mrs. Allen Wise and Mrs. J. C. Pontius were business visitors in Canton last week...Mrs. J. Marlome and sons, Harry and Edwin, spent Sunday in Canton, the guests of the former's mother...Among the Greentown representatives in Canton last Saturday were the Rev. and Mrs. O. B. Jones and family, Mrs. J. W Moore and son, Paul, and Mrs. Frank Kreighbaum and Master Ray Kreighbaum.

JUSTUS NOTES

JUSTUS Dec 22.—Justus has lost another good man, George Shisler, by removing to Glenwood to run an engine for John Phillips...The Justus Christmas entertainment will be on Friday evening...The Rev. Mr. Wyant is still having protracted meeting at the Center church...George W. Wilhelm has his store filled up with many pretty Christmas presents that he intends to give to his good customers if they come in.

RAID ON COAL THIEVES.

CANAL DOVER, Dec. 22.—A Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway detective today made a successful raid on the coal thieves who have been preying on the company's cars at this point. Ten culprits, mostly Italians, were handed before the mayor and given stiff fines, with a promise of a workhouse sentence for the second arrest.

FOR THE FULL AMOUNT.

ORRVILLE, Dec 23.—Sleighing in this locality is prime now and our people are taking advantage of it...The Rev. Mr. Jeffries, of Applecreek, has a number of scholars here who are taking lessons in elocution...The Barrett Brewing Company, of Cleveland, brought suit against C A. Stahl, a saloon keeper here, for the payment of $100 for a carload of beer. Stahl claims that it soured and was no good, but expert testimony proved that it was all right and the jury awarded the plaintiff judgment for the amount of their bill...Mr. John W. Luninger, the popular groceryman on Market street, had his left eye badly hurt last evening, by a corn stalk penetrating the corner of his eye...Mr H. L. D. Fiscus, of Massillon, visited several days last week with his cousin, J. M Fiscus and family, in South Main street...The Baughman Manufacturing Company has again started up with Daniel Quinlan as manager in the absence of J Leatherman, of Wadsworth.

The indications for coal on the J. W. Baird farm, south of town, are good, and the drillers are prospecting there now...A D. Snyder, for a number of years employed by the W. & L E railroad as a carpenter, has resigned his position with them, and accepted another position for the erection of a steel building in Cleveland...Clyde McMillen, who has been attending a military school in New York, is home to spend the holidays with his parents Miss Ola Hawk, of Dalton, visited with friends here on last Monday...Mrs J. D Leickheim and Mrs B. M Morris visited with Mr and Mrs. P A. Taggart, of Massillon, Monday...The following are the officers installed in Wayne Post No 296, G A R: T. B Myers, post commander, H Newcomer, senior vice; H Bowman, junior vice; M R Z H, quartermaster; J W Hostetler, chaplain, A Gift, surgeon; Levi Neiswanger, officer of the day; John Brant, officer of the guard; A. Gift and J. A. Sinnet, trustees, J A Hamilton, representative, J W Hostetler, [illegible] of Otter Lodge No 379 F & A M, were duly installed [illegible]

[illegible] cured by food from [illegible] days, after [illegible] the worst cases of [illegible] dyspepsia, [illegible] comp[illegible], asthma, and many nervous ailments

These results are prevented by the use of the Shoker Digestive Cordial, a remedy discovered and prepared by the Shakers of Mt Lebanon, N Y It is in itself a food and has power to digest other food taken with it Thus it rests the diseased sto mach and finally masters the worst cases of dyspepsia It acts promptly and fresh strength and increase of weight soon follows The first dose, taken immediately after eating, abates the pain and distress so dreaded by dyspeptics Trial bottles—enough to prove its merit—10c

Lax l is the best medicine for children Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil

Now is the time to subscribe.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID

Mrs. Mary Castor Hettinger Tries to Commit Suicide.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

No Cause, So Far as Can Be Ascertained, for the Attempt at Self-Destruction—Several Physicians Labor to Save Her Life.

Mary Castor Hettinger, a widow of 28 years, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid this morning, and no hopes are entertained for her recovery. She left no letter of explanation, and even her parents are entirely at a loss to know what prompted the rash attempt at self destruction. Mrs. Hettinger has resided with her parents, Mr. and Mrs C T. Castor, as 325 North street, for three months past, but since her husband's death has been employed at places as seamstress or as a domestic She was last employed at the residence of Gust Brant, in Canal Fulton. The Castors moved to Massillon from Canal Fulton in March, and Mr. Castor is a carpenter by occupation.

The latter stated this morning that beyond a little crabbedness nothing unusual has been noticed in Mrs. Hettinger's actions. This morning she seemed in usual good spirits and left the house early to do some shopping. She returned about 8 o'clock and went directly to her room. Ten minutes later she was found by a sister, on the bed in an unconscious condition Physicians were quickly summoned but every effort to resusticate the unfortunate young woman failed. The parents are grief stricken and Mr. Castor, while telegraphing to two daughters who live in Cleveland, claimed that he is absolutely at a loss to know why his daughter tried to commit suicide.

One ounce of carbolic acid was purchased by Mrs Hettinger this morning at Schu kers s pharmacy and the empty bottle and a glass were found in the snow under the window in her room. It is evident that suicide was premeditated and she visited the city this morning for the sole purpose of securing the drug.

Carbolic acid, a constituent of coal tar, acts primarily on the cereero-spinal nerve centers, destroying their vitality and thus producing a tendency to deterioration of the solids and fluids of the body. It produces paralysis of the heart and respiration. Rather lonely or ill [illegible] family [illegible] Company of the [illegible] Post [illegible] with kindness, [illegible] and [illegible] ly [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] ments [illegible] Whi[illegible] from Chicago. The property in[illegible] [illegible] Harrison's watch, an heirloom [illegible] from.

At 5 o'clock Mrs. Hettinger was still alive and is being given every attention by the physicians.

An Ohio Man Appointed

WASHINGTON, Dec 23 —[By Associated Press]—Lindley Fogg, of Ohio, has been appointed assistant chief of the book keeping and warrant division of the treasury department.

Bring your magazines to the Independent Company's office and have them bound for the holidays

M'KINLEY COMES HOME.

He is Kept Busy Bowing His Acknowledgments to the Crowds.

CRESTLINE, O., Dec. 23.—[By Associated Press]—President elect McKinley and wife reached here at 10:45 today. At Ada several hundred students cheered the train just as the party was sitting down to breakfast. At Dunkirk, Upper Sandusky, Bucyrus and other stations crowds, gathered to whom Major McKinley bowed acknowledgments from the rear window of the car.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Frightful Results Follow in an Indiana Town.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Dec. 23.—[By Associated Press]—The Empire Company's magazine exploded this morning. It contained several hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine. Harry Adams and Geo. Bocock were blown to atoms. Only a hole in the ground marks the site of the building. Windows were broken and chimneys thrown down in adjacent towns

THE EX-QUEEN ARRIVES.

She Reaches New Orleans in Her Journey to the East.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, arrived from California today. She left on the L & N. for the North, and will go thence to England, accompanied by Mrs. E. Graham, two children, a maid and male attendant.

Chicago Bankers Arrested.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—[By Associated Press]—E. S. Dreyer and partner, Robert Berger, of the banking firm of Dreyer & Co., who failed Monday, gave themselves up today and were admitted to bail. The charge is receiving deposits on Saturday, when they knew the bank was insolvent.

Race Trouble at Mayfield.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Mayfield, Ky., says that thirty armed whites came in early this morning to resist the negroes. [illegible] companies are forming at neighboring towns. The state guard at Paducah has been asked for a Gatling gun, which has been sent

Big Increase in Price.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 23 —[By Associated Press]—The Central Ohio National Gas and Fuel Company has been sold to New York capitalists for $8,250 per share. The highest previous price was $77. The capital is $1,000,000. Emerson McMillen made the purchase for them.

Governor Harrison Robbed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec 23.—[By Associated Press]—Gov. Harrison has received [illegible] articles recently stolen from his [illegible] by [illegible] burglar. They came [illegible] Whitecomb from Chicago. The property included [illegible] Harrison's watch, an heirloom [illegible] from.

Greek Teacher's Suicide.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Prof. E. B. McKay, Greek teacher in the Baptist college here, hanged himself today. He is supposed to have been deranged from overwork and slight illness.

Killed His Own Sister.

CHILLICOTHE, Dec. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Ralph Ritter, aged 13, shot and killed his sister aged 17, at noon today. He had been experimenting with an old revolver and found a cartridge.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is pleasant to take, positively harmless to the most delicat constitution, and absolutely sure to cure the most obstinate cough or cold. A household boon.

$14.95

For Three Days Only

On Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 22, 23, 24,

We will give choice of our highest grade Tailor-Made Overcoats and Ulsters, values $18, $19, $20, $22, $23 and $25 for $14.95. Come and see them, bring the price with you. We'll give your money back if you're not satisfied.

C. M. Whitman,

18 South Erie Street.

CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES!

4 East Main

HATS.

The popularity of the soft hat was never more marked than at present. Our Black and Brown Tourists $1 50; elsewhere $2.00.

Knox, Roelof and Youman Fine Derbys—Correct.

Nothing more suitable for the boys than one of those Elegant Plush Brighton or Polo Slide Band Caps, fine silk linings, 50 and 75c.

FURNISHINGS.

Fine Hem Stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.

Holiday Neck Decorations.—High Class Ascots, Large Puffs, Wide Flowing End 4-in-hands, Bows, Club House and Knot Scarfs; they might be matched for 75c or $1 00, but at our counters 50 cents.

The Only Perfect Fitting Dress Shirt, plain and fancy bosoms, the Star; greater value was never produced for $1.00

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VIEWS OF JOHN HARE.

The Famous English Comedian on the Stage as a Profession.

HE THINKS IT IS A GOOD ONE.

Perseverance and Ability, However, Are Indispensable—The Reward to a Talented Woman on the Boards Is Greater Than In Other Professions.

Does it pay any one to aspire to histrionic success? In the vernacular, "Is the game worth the candle?" unhesitatingly I say "Yes" if the aspirant have ambition, talent, a good stage presence, fair vocal power, unyielding courage in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles and last but not least a genuine love for the dramatic art. This proposition will apply to either man or woman. I make this

JOHN HARE.

statement boldly, even though so excellent a lady and distinguished an authority as Mrs. Kendal disagrees with me. In a recent contribution to an English newspaper my fair compatriot and countrywoman says anent stage life: "It is a most terrible, a most awful life for a woman. To succeed in it she must have the epidermis of a rhinoceros, the strength of a man and the feelings, say, of a graven image." Then the good lady goes on to say that she speaks strongly upon the subject and feels strongly upon it because she knows what she is talking about.

In view of the singular success Mrs. Kendal has achieved upon the stage this seems remarkably strong language for the lady to employ and may have a deterrent effect upon many a likely young woman with histrionic ambition. Mrs Kendal is the soul of sincerity, and I have no doubt means every word she says. She is extremely sensitive, and occasional and unexpected criticisms have apparently deeply wounded her. I doubt very much, though, if the lady could get another successful actress in the world, unless it be Eleanora Duse, to agree with her. I am very sure Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Fanny Davenport and Ada Rehan would not. They really love their profession and have deservedly basked in the sunshine which follows courageous and persistent effort.

Acting is like any other profession. Constant study and constant practice are absolutely necessary to success. Innate talent, comeliness of person or natural elocutionary power alone will not suffice. Work, persistent work, is the indispensable adjunct of any and of all of these.

"Is the legal profession overcrowded?" once asked a timid student at the Harvard Law school of Daniel Webster. "No, my boy," answered your great statesman and jurist, "there's plenty of room at the top." So with our profession. There is plenty of room at the top, and next to the top and at the middle and even next to the middle. The faithful, industrious worker is assured of a good living, even if he or she has not great talent, and if he or she be any way thrifty something of a competence for old age.

The plaint which Mrs. Kendal makes about women being compelled to buffet, man fashion, to win success upon the stage is probably true enough, but the same rule will apply to any other occupation in life. Let a woman strive to gain renown in the field of literature, journalism, art, law or medicine and see what a time she will have of it.

She will need all of the pachydermic qualities my fair compatriot speaks of to snatch success and the golden reward which follows in its wake from hard hearted publishers, obdurate editors, unsympathetic judges upon the bench and from an unfeeling world generally. It is not upon the stage alone women are compelled to battle for gold and glory. Indeed, upon the stage woman has an equal chance with man if she possesses talent, something she has not in almost any other profession I know of. Rachel, Patti, Bernhardt and Duse have won as much if not more enduring fame and substantial monetary recognition as any four male artists I know of. Who ever heard of a lady journalist, lawyer or doctor faring as well with their masculine compatriots?

I am frequently asked by friends upon this side of the Atlantic that if my tenets be true how it is that in America there is no longer a Forrest, a Booth, a Davenport, a McCullough, a Barrett or a Cushman. I reply simply because the people do not favor tragedy as of old. They probably think they see enough of that in daily life. They appear to prefer what is light and buoyant; what appears to cheer and not depress. Virile melodrama is about as strong as they care to go. Hence actors of the rising generation, with few exceptions, rather avoid the "legitimate" and take to that species of drama which seems to catch the popular taste and accordingly yields the best financial returns. There have been an iron age, an age of electricity and a few other important ages, but this is pre-eminently a gold or silver age, according to your politics, and everybody, actors included, appears to be doing their best to get their share of either precious metal. That in a measure accounts, I think, for a falling off in tragedy talent.

The old law of supply and demand applies here as well as in other cases. Let there be a pronounced and continued call for Shakespearean drama and tragedy generally, and you would soon raise another Edwin Forrest, another Edwin Booth, another Charlotte Cushman. To facilitate that happy result it would be well to have a dramatic conservatory such as there is in Paris, or one or two great training schools such as there are in London. That, to my mind, is almost as essential as it is to have military and naval schools at West Point and Annapolis to bring forth trained army and naval officers. The ambitious Thespian may have plenty of talent and make his progress upon the stage, but the conservatory or training school develops that talent and gives it proper direction and force and speeds the actor faster on his or her way.

That there is a returning love for tragedy in the American heart is evidenced by the magnificent receptions tendered Bernhardt and Duse and the splendid success they achieved. So that I think it would be a wise plan for some sterling American actors now before the public to give a thought to tragedy and study it carefully. There are now two or three fine fellows I have in my mind's eye who ought to have the material of good tragedians in them, but I will make no invidious distinctions and will mention no names. This much I will say, however—Salvini, the younger, had he not been stricken down by a fatal disease, ought to have had the stuff of which tragedians are made in him. Physique, talent, elocutionary power and almost every other attribute was in his favor.

One trouble about actors as well as other men is that they often try a role for which they are unfitted and either avoid or do not get the opportunity to essay one in which they would shine. Some, too, who have attained wonderful success in one field sincerely believe that they were cut out for another, and earnestly yearn for it. Thus I am told that genial Nat Goodwin, the incomparable comedian, believes that he is a natural born tragedian, and comedy is distasteful to him. So, too, with the elder Sothern. He made the hit of his life as Lord Dundreary in "Our American Cousin," but he hated the part so cordially that he could hardly be persuaded to go on with it. Early in life, they tell me, he was anxious to be a tragedian, but, scoring a triumph in comedy when quite a young man, fate seemed to ordain that he should stick to it.

Other great men in other fields have the same foibles. Thus General U. S. Grant, the great American commander, it is narrated, once told his companion in arms, General Phil Sheridan, that he made a mistake in taking up the profession of arms, as his Wall street experience convinced him that he would have been a successful financier had he gone into the game early in life. That was when his partner, Ferdinand Ward, was gulling the grand old soldier about fictitious profits and before the crash which wrecked his banking house and sent the grim old warrior prematurely to the grave.

Grant's British prototype, that other grim old warrior, Wellington, the Iron Duke, thought he might have been a better parliamentarian than a soldier because with three sentences he once choked off a noisy agitator in debate in the British parliament. The man had told a lie, and the man of iron proved it amid the wildest cheering from the benches.

"I think I would have done better here than in the field," he said with solemn earnestness to a friend. That friend was dazed, for the Iron Duke meant it. Like Grant, he never uttered a single word about his military prowess, for which he was world famed, but, like the hero of Appomattox, he did talk about that of which he knew little.

A visit to a competent phrenologist before starting the battle of life would be a good thing, I think, for most of us. He might be able to tell us what we are best fitted for. I think Davy Crockett hit it exactly when he uttered those wise words, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

John Hare

WHEELS FOR SOLDIERS.

Each Army Post and Station to Have Ten Bicycles.

The extensive and successful use of the wheel by the French military authorities has had its effect upon the powers that govern the United States army, and if the suggestions made to congress by General Nelson A. Miles, commander in chief, in his recent report have any effect upon the national lawmakers there will soon be plenty of official authority for the equipment of a large number of regulars with bicycles of the best make.

The bill which has been prepared for submission to congress provides for ten machines for each military post and station in the country, the ten most expert cyclists in the garrison to be mounted on the wheels and drilled for special duties where quick transportation is required.

General Miles is a cyclist himself and knows a great deal about the wheel and its possibilities. Hence his warm advocacy of its use in the army. Not only is the wheel useful in military action, but it is of great value as a means of furnishing needed recreation to soldiers, who for a large part of the time are doomed to the debilitating inaction of garrison life. These enlisted men take to the wheel as naturally as if born to be cyclists, and many of them develop into expert riders. Reading, who hung on so pluckily in the recent six day cycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, was an army regular, and there are many others in the ranks who are easily his equals on the race track. There are sprinters, too, and trick riders among them who take rank with any in the land.

The passage of the bicycle bill may be but the beginning of army cycling. With the facilities that may come in time it is not impossible that there may be established regular contests for military wheelmen, just as there are contests in marksmanship, with rewards in the form of promotion in the cycling divisions. It all depends on what the government is willing to do for this branch of the service. Heretofore soldiers who rode bicycles have been compelled to purchase them. This has been a great hardship for men whose average earnings amount to less than $15 per month. Hence it would seem no more than right that Uncle Sam should provide machines, as the bill proposes.

CYCLING CHAT.

Minnesota will organize a state federation of her cycle clubs.

Atlanta will build a fine six lap indoor track at Piedmont park.

Starbuck has abandoned his contemplated Australian trip until next year.

Projects for wheel paths connecting important cities are now being numerously agitated.

A Novel Revolver Shoot.

A five man team revolver match will probably be shot between the Knickerbocker Revolver club of New York and the Savannah Light guard by telegraph in the near future. C. S. Richmond of Savannah, the recognized champion of the United States, winning the title in a shoot in New Jersey last fall, is interested in the contest.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

SHREDDED CORNSTALKS.

Is There a Market For Corn Hay?—What Hay Dealers Say.

The question was asked and answered not long since in the columns of The Rural New Yorker, "Is there a market for shredded stalks?" A Buffalo dealer said that his experience with corn hay had not been very satisfactory, for the reason that the shipments did not arrive in sound condition. Another wholesale dealer writes: "We know of no market for 'corn hay.' The cornstalks are of such a nature that they will heat very quickly after being baled, and we think it impracticable to open a market for this product while hay is so low." A hay dealer in New York city said: "There is no quotation on baled cornstalks, and, although we are constantly in touch with the hay trade, we have never handled them; neither can we say what they are worth."

From Cincinnati came the reply: "There is no market here whatever for the shredded corn fodder. A few cars were sent to this market last year, but were disposed of with great difficulty. Feeders in this section don't want this kind of forage when they can get hay so cheaply. We do not think that a demand could be worked up for it."

A hay dealer writing from St. Louis said: "Corn hay of the crop of 1895 has been handled in a limited way in this market, but it did not seem to take with the trade, and none has been offered here this year, owing to the very low condition of the market on timothy and prairie hay."

From Montreal comes the report that corn hay is not quoted and is unknown to the trade of that city.

Microbe Farming.

It is now well established that certain bacteria enable clover, alfalfa, peas, beans and other legumes to utilize nitrogen of the air that otherwise would not be available. By growing these crops to plow under or to feed stock farmers avoid buying nitrogen in fertilizers for some crops, and this means an immense saving of money. The trouble has been that the breeds or species of nitrogen bacteria that thrive on certain crops are not always present in the soil, and this accounts for many a failure of clover seed to "catch" well. Months ago The New England Homestead suggested that soon cultures of nitrogen bacteria adapted to each crop might be on the market, and now it is announced that such cultures have been placed on the market in Germany. The material is called "nitrogine" and is being carefully tested at the Gottingen experiment station. In our own country efforts have been made at the Illinois station to cross the clover root and corn root bacteria in hopes of breeding a hybrid microbe that, while possessing the ability to take up nitrogen from air, would also thrive on the corn root, and thus enable the crop to feed freely upon atmospheric nitrogen.

Competition of Western Butter.

Competition of western butter is constantly on the increase. In Iowa there are nearly 1,000 butter factories. Minnesota was solely a wheat country a few years ago, but now has over 500 creameries. Many factories have been established within a few years by creamery sharks on a watered stock basis in localities where farmers were ignorant of dairying and were deceived by golden tales of creamery profits. Such enterprises failed by the score, but many have been reorganized by the more progressive farmers and are now being operated as carefully and successfully as any well established creamery in Ohio or New York and claim to make equally good butter. Attention has been called to such a factory in Barton county, Kan., where the average output is about half a ton of butter per day. Only a few years back that section imported much of the little butter it consumed. All our western country can be adapted to dairying, and with low freight rates western butter can compete with that of the middle states, says American Agriculturist.

New Idea In Tree Planting.

A new and useful idea in tree planting circles is that which comes from a Colorado tree planter. It is with reference to the digging of the holes for receiving the trees, which, as all practical tree planters know, is one of the most laborious and particular duties connected with the undertaking. The new idea in this connection consists simply in the use of dynamite. A sharp crowbar is brought into requisition for probing down to the depth of three or four feet, when a half or whole stick of dynamite, with cap and fuse attached, is placed at the bottom. Fine dirt is first placed on the dynamite and when nearing the top is tamped solidly. Set fire to the fuse, and the dynamite will quickly do the rest.—Exchange.

Fall Plowing.

As to the importance of fall plowing, I think fall plowing is one of the most necessary things a famer can do, and the earlier the better, as it kills all the weeds. However, here in southern Iowa during the last five or six years we have raised better crops from spring plowing. But fall plowing helps the farmer along in the spring of the year. He can disk it up, and it is ready to plant much earlier, can get in a larger crop, secure a better seed bed and work it much better than spring plowing.

Cheese Without Rind.

A company of Utica manufacturers, it is told, make a cheese that is so put up that no mold can form over it. The cheese is made square and is coated with a thin coat of shellac, which is put on when the cheese is first taken from the hoop. These cheeses cure perfectly under their airtight covering.

The Green Cross.

In addition to the Red Cross and the White Cross there has just been established in Vienna a new order, to be known as the Green Cross. Its object is to give succor to Alpine climbers and excursionists in mountain regions. It originated in the Austrian Alpine club. The intention is to establish huts on high mountains and to keep supplies and relief stores or boxes containing articles likely to be required in emergencies at conveniently located points.

Alfred the Great.

According to the most reliable English historians, Alfred the Great, in 872, was the first English sovereign to wear a crown. From early inscriptions and historical records it appears that the Saxon kings before the time of Alfred wore simply a band of pearls around the head as a mark of royal power.

Quick Action.

Men may come and men may go, but the woman who uses a kerosene can on a slow fire always goes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from any opiates, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

AGE OF HONEST DOUBT

Pastor Herron on a Problem in Living.

WHAT BECOMES OF A MAN?

That is, if the Man is Otherwise Good but Declines to Go to Church—The Question Propounded by "The Independent's" Correspondent Answered.

The Rev. John Herron preached yesterday at evening service, in the Presbyterian church, in answer to A Problem of Living, propounded in THE INDEPENDENT: "What becomes of a man whose life is a model of correct living, and correct thinking, who spends Sunday in the manner that conduces to his bodily and mental satisfaction, and who refuses to go to church?"

Mr. Herron said partly as follows: "I answer in the first place, I do not know what becomes of the man referred to If, by the course he is pursuing, he is endangering his soul, he still may be saved—he may change his way before it is too late, and there is such a thing as death bed repentance. I answer in the second place by inquiring, why is it that the man referred to refuses to go to church? The statement of the problem implies that no circumstance or force outside of his own will hinders him from church attendance.

"Two suppositions then are possible: (1). He believes in Jesus but denies the Christian church, and because of the denial refuses to attend public worship (2) He does not believe the Christian religion, and consequently he remains away from the meeting houses of the Christian faith."

On the first supposition the preacher discoursed in line with a paragraph in the Westminster Confession of Faith which avers that, out of the visible church, "There is no ordinary possibility of salvation." On the second supposition he preached Jesus the Christ absolutely essential to the salvation of men lost through sin, and they are the entire human race. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." Mark 16:16.

The sermon concluded, "The question here proposed I considered legitimate, sincerely asked, and worthy of an attempt at its answer. We are living in an age of doubt, an age of honest doubt. The solution I have presented of the problem, I have wrought and offered in brotherliness for the man of the problem who perhaps is mythical, yet represents many of my acquaintances and some of my familiar friends."

Take your magazines etc. to THE INDEPENDENT office and have them bound

A REMEDY FOR FLESH WOUNDS

Such as Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, and the Bites of Animals, Which are Common Things, but Always Painful and Often Dangerous.

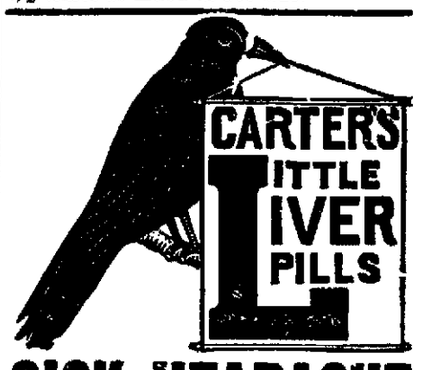
And very few people escape their full share of such wounds. Indeed, cuts, burns and bruises are of almost weekly occurrence in nearly all families, for "accidents will happen," you know, and what's more, do happen, at home, on the farm, and in the shop Ordinarily, if inflammation is kept down, and the poison neutralized, the hurt heals quickly.

Lightning Hot Drops heals any kind of flesh wound, and it reduces the danger of blood poison to the minimum

Relieves neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic pains.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine at 25c and 50c per bottle. No relief, no pay

In cases where the pain is severe, or the loss of blood has induced faintness, a dose or two of Lightning Hot Drops taken internally will be found of great service Made only by Herb Medicine Co. Springfield, Ohio 50c size contains 2½ times as much as 25c size.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

OH YES!

The chair looks very nice, but looks aren't everything—a wash of gold often covers braes. It's the inside that counts. That tells the story of goodness and value, of badness and cheating Now honestly, we will not sell a chair which isn't as good inside as out. We cannot afford to do so. It would harm us more than it would you. We have a reputation for selling good, honest stuff, and we are going to stand by it.

Xmas Forced Sale Prices!

Make very handsome pieces within the reach of all.

A 5 cent Bargain Counter. Don't miss it Read the list: Tin Cups, Dippers, quart Deep pans, Rolling Pins, quart Cups, Mince Knives, Cake Cutters, Egg Beaters (worth 15c), Wire Potato Mashers (worth 15c), Cuspidors (worth 25c), and hundreds of others equally as useful articles at 5 cents each.

Hard, Cold Facts--Read Them!

Stove Furnishing Dept.

No 7 Granite Teakettles.....60c
No. 8 Granite Teakettles..... 70c
Tin Wash Boiles 50c
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Above are first-class goods, and not seconds and thirds, the class of goods sold by 5 and 10c stores.

China Closets, $12.75.

China Department!

Brown Decorated Dinner Sets, $4.65

Porcelain, Gold Lined, Handsomely Decorated, per set 100 piecer $10.98

This set of dishes is equal to any $15 00 goods sold elsewhere.

Carlsbad China, $18.75

Equal to any $24.00 or 28.00 goods sold elsewhere.

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Dinner Sets, 100 pieces..... $29.85

Equal to any $38.00 and 40.00 goods sold elsewhere.

If you have bought your china you will be sorry. If you have not, leave your order now Above prices positively only good until Christmas morning

LAMPS.

Notice the Big Cut

Brass Banquet $1 48, formerly 1.98.

A Light Lamp, Onyx Stem, 1.85 former price 2.75

Banquet Vase Lamp 2.75, former price 4 00.

Cupid Lamp, Cut Brass Vase, Central Draft, 2 98, former price 6 00.

All the above lamps round wicks, Rochester burner.

ONLY $2.75.

Or with Brass Stand, Onyx Top, $6,98.

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We show more rockers, Combination Bookcases, Couches, Dining Chairs, Parlor Suites, Enamelled Beds, etc., than all other stores in Massillon combined, and guarantee 20 to 30 per cent better values. Just received the latest patterns in Rugs, Draperies & Lace Curtains.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CAPTAIN CLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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CONTINUED

And then, with wonder and relief in their faces, with sudden check to sobs and tears, mother and sister lifted up their heads and stared at the embarrassed officer. Lambert gave vent to an audible gasp of delight, for Close, turning slowly upon the silent and astonished deputy, and with a world of suppressed wrath in his deep tones, growled forth:

"You've got no warrant for this gentleman. I never saw him before in my life, and never heard of him as being mixed up in any trouble. This is young Mr. Walton, isn't it?" he suddenly inquired of the stranger, over whose pale face a look of bewilderment was creeping, and who for a moment seemed unable to reply. It was Mme. Walton who, with quivering, ashen lips and with hope, fear, yearning, anguish in her eyes, found voice to say:

"This is my youngest son, suh—Floyd Walton.

"You say," she continued tremulously, "you have no warrant, no cause for his arrest. Then in God's name go, and leave us in peace. I am not well; and on my word of honor, no other man is hidden—"

"Mother! Hush!"

A door hastily opened within—the door leading to the room to the left of the entrance, the room at whose window Close and Parmalee could swear they saw the dim figure of a man peering forth as they entered the gate. A heavy footfall resounded through the hall. A light streamed forth from the open room, and a woman's wailing, shuddering cry followed the tall powerful form that came striding to the front. With a look of horror in her eyes, Mrs. Walton staggered, would have fallen, but for the clasping arm of her son, upon whose breast she now leaned, panting for breath and glaring at the newcomer, to whose side now sprang Esther, her long black hair streaming down the white wrapper in which her tall figure was enveloped—Esther, who strove to drag the stranger back from before her mother's eyes.

"You here? You?" was Mrs. Walton's gasping cry. "And in—that room?"

"Mother!" wailed the elder daughter, throwing herself upon her knees before the fainting form—"mother, listen. Oh, make her hear me, Floyd! Mother, I am Walton's wife."

But the words fell on senseless ears. The lady of Walton hall slipped swooning, till they caught and bore her within the open doorway.

"Well," said Close, a moment later, "what do you want done with your man—Walton Scroggs? One's enough for this night, I suppose."

"One's enough for me, as things have turned out. Now, what are you going to do with the other?"

"Leave him here, with his mother, where he ought to be, of course. You've got no cause to arrest him."

"But you have, anyhow."

"I! What, I'd like to know?"

"Because he's a deserter from the United States army."

XII.

The Christmas holidays were coming on at Walton Hall, where, sore stricken, its mistress lay hovering between life and death. Two weeks had passed since the eventful night of the arrests, and, though no change had come over the landscape, and days of sunshine were few and far between, some odd alterations had taken place in and around the old homestead. Of these the most remarkable was the appearance three times a day of a young officer in Yankee uniform at the family board—a young

"I reckon, gentlemen, I'm the man you want."

officer who often prolonged his visit until late in the evening. Mr. Isaac Newton Lambert, though occupying his tent in camp, had become otherwise an inmate of the Walton establishment, for, unknown to the beloved invalid, her daughters were actually "taking boarders."

Another boarder, who had come and moved a modest bachelor kit into one of the upstairs rooms facing the east and overlooking the little camp, was Mr. Barton Potts, better known to all the inmates as "Cousin Bart." Indeed, it was due in great measure to his advice and influence that Mr Lambert was admitted. Impoverished as were the Waltons—in dire need, as it turned out, now that the resolute woman who so many years had managed the family affairs was stricken down—nothing but prompt action and the helping hands of kinsfolk and friends stood between them and starvation. Squire Potts—"Old Man Potts," as he was generally called—had urged on Mrs. Walton in November the propriety of her abandoning the place entirely and taking shelter for herself and her daughters under his roof. Even though in desperate need, she had declined—for one reason, because that would bring Esther and Walton Scroggs together again; for another, because she could not bear to think of the old home becoming the abiding-place of all the houseless, shiftless negroes in the neighborhood. She had offered the house, garden and cotton-fields still remaining in her hands to any purchaser at almost any price; but who was there to invest in such unprofitable estate at such a time?

In the midst of these cares and troubles, which she could share with her daughters, were others which she could not. She durst not let them know on how slender a thread her life depended. That was one secret, held as yet by their old family physician and herself alone, because the knowledge of it would bring such grief to "the girls." There was another, which she prayed they might never know, because its very existence brought such grief and shame to her; Floyd, her youngest son, her darling, who had fought so bravely by his brother's side through the hottest battles of the war, had "abjured the faith of his fathers," as she bitterly expressed it—had become intimate with the federal officers and soldiers, instead of sticking closely to reading law in the office of her old friend Judge Summers at Quitman. And then, worse than all, she learned through his own desperate letter that he had enlisted in the cavalry. That within a week thereafter, repenting of his "mad folly," he should have deserted the service and fled the country, was in the poor stricken woman's eyes no crime whatever. That he should have enlisted, sworn to defend the flag which was to her the emblem of insolent triumph over the fallen fortunes of the land she loved, the only land she ever knew, the once happy, sunny south—that was infamy.

Not until weeks after her boy had taken the step that made him a fugitive from justice did she learn, or begin to imagine the chain of circumstances that led to it all. While occupying a desk in the office of Summers & Todd, attorneys and counselors at law, Floyd also occupied a seat at the table of a widowed relative who, left penniless at the close of the war, had to struggle hard to keep body and soul together. The efforts of Judge Summers had been sufficient to save the house in which she dwelt, and "taking boarders" became her vocation. But paying boarders were scarce, and even when her table was crowded with homeless people her pockets were often empty. When Sweet's squadron of the —th U. S. cavalry marched into town and took station there, the application of some of the officers for "rations and quarters" under her roof was coldly declined. They went to a hotel, and suffered, as they deserved, the pangs of indigestion. Later it transpired that two of them went to church, and this put an unlooked-for factor into the problem of how to treat these conquering but unpopular heroes. Rev. Mr. Pickett, of St Paul's might condone his parishioners' refusal to supply them with bodily food, but it was impossible to refuse to minister to their spiritual necessities. Their religious faith was identical with that of his flock: it was in political faith that they differed. One might decline to sit at meat with them, but could hardly decline to sit with them at worship. They could be forbidden to eat with the elect, but the elect would not forbid them to pray. Even in the sanctuary, however, only hostile or averted looks were vouchsafed to Col. Sweet and Capt. Vinton when first they sought its doors; but in the course of a few months the women found that their soldiers—their husbands, brothers, or lovers, whom the war had spared—were actually fraternizing with the Yankee invaders; and that between those who had done hard and honest fighting on either side there was springing up firm and honest friendship. The irreconcilables were limited, apparently, to the noncombatants. When the squadron was ordered elsewhere after a six months' sojourn at Quitman, the populace was astonished to find how much the troopers were missed and really needed; for even Yankee custom had been acceptable in the stores and Yankee contributions welcome in the church. Business had brought Col. Sweet to Summers' office, and in the course of frequent visits cordial relations were established, and Floyd Walton could hardly treat with disdain a soldier and gentleman whom his patrons welcomed, even had he long retained the disposition to do so.

The command had not been gone a week before men were unaccountably wishing it back, and when it reappeared, with certain additions, it was actually welcomed by people who would have scouted the possibility of such a thing the year before. This time Col. Sweet announced to the rector that his wife and daughter would speedily follow, and were even then in New Orleans, awaiting his instructions to come. The hotel was no place for ladies in those rough days; the rector went to Mrs. Tower, and Mrs. Tower no longer resisted the inevitable. Floyd Walton, going to tea one hot June evening, was astonished to find himself in the presence of two ladies, one of them a pretty girl of perhaps 18, and to be presented to Mrs. and Miss Sweet. Within a week the young fellow was spending his evenings at the Towers', and within the month was hopelessly in love. Then came trouble. He hadn't a cent in the world. She was a soldier's daughter, and presumably poor. Whether she was poor or not, he, at least, had nothing to offer, and, having nothing, held his tongue, though he could not hold his peace. That was gone.

That was a wretched summer and autumn. The fire raged along the gulf, and cholera swooped upon the garrison. Sweet got his wife and child away to the mountains. They left suddenly, while Floyd was on a brief visit to his mother and sisters. It was December when they came back. Meantime Judge Summers had abandoned practice and gone to live at his old home at Sandbrook. Mr. Todd could offer young Walton no help; there was no money in law business just then. Matters at Tugaloo were going from bad to worse, and Walton found himself absolutely without money to pay his board. That made no difference to Mrs. Tower. She told him his mother's boy was as welcome as her own, and made him welcome where fascination all too strong already held him. Something in Jennie Sweet's gentle manner had changed. She was nervous, ill at ease, and sought to avoid him. Something in her mother's manner, too, was very different. And one day the truth came out. The frequency with which letters began chasing one another from the north explained the whole thing. Jenny had met her fate that fatal summer among the Virginia mountains, and was engaged to be married. Mrs. Sweet referred to the happy man as "a wealthy gentleman from Philadelphia, a few years older than Genevieve, but a most charming person." Genevieve herself said little or nothing, but looked none too radiant. Col. Sweet said less, but looked much at her.

Then Floyd Walton found another boarding place, and one where the influences were worse. He threw up his position in the law office and took an humble clerkship at a store. It paid him enough to board and lodge him, and here, from serving his customers with drink, he got to serving himself, and to associating with a regular set, some young townsmen, some soldiers. There were stories of gambling and quarrel even before Col. Sweet found that Jenny, the apple of his eye, was drooping in that southern climate, and sent her, with her mother, north "for good." The next thing heard of Floyd Walton was that he had gone to New Orleans with a discharged soldier; and, even while grieving over her boy's infrequent letters and evident hopelessness and depression, Mrs. Walton received a missive one day that left her prostrate. She went alone to Quitman as soon as able to move, and came back within 48 hours looking years older, and both the girls soon knew that she had parted with the diamond earrings that were their father's last gift to her in the happy, prosperous days that preceded the war. Floyd had written that, starving, drunk or drugged, and desperate, he had been led by his associate before a recruiting officer, had been sent with others as reckless as himself to sober up at the quarters of a cavalry command near the city, and that, the next thing he knew, he with a squad of seven recruits was on his way to join a troop stationed within a few miles of his home, instead, as he had been assured would be the case, of being sent to the Fourth cavalry on frontier duty against the Indians in Texas. "They broke their contract," he said, "and I broke mine." He had deserted, and, if captured, would be sent to hard labor at Baton Rouge penitentiary or to the Dry Tortugas.

Such stories leak out despite every effort to conceal them, but not until just before Lambert's coming to join Company G did Mrs. Walton dream that Esther knew of her brother's peril. A sudden outcry in her garden one day brought her in haste to the spot, and there were a drunken soldier and her quadroon maid Elinor—he demanding liquor and she the return of a pitcher which he had evidently snatched from her hand. Madam Walton's stately presence and her imperious order that he leave the premises at once only partially sobered him. He gave her to understand that if she reported him he could bring shame upon her head—he knew more about her affairs than she dreamed. His insolence tried her temper, but could not alter her tone and bearing. It was not until he was gone that Esther, trembling and in tears, came and begged her to lodge no complaint against the man, as he indeed knew more than she supposed. And then, in reply to her mother's demand, Esther brokenly admitted that she had already heard of Floyd's enlistment and desertion through this very soldier. He had been at the house before. What she did not tell her mother was, that the news first reached her through Walton Scroggs.

And then, without warning, Floyd suddenly came home. So troubled had he been by the condition of his mother's health and affairs as confided in Esther's letters (sent under cover to an old family friend now serving as a surgeon in the Juarez army) that, having earned a little money in Vera Cruz, he hastened back and appeared there late at evening, worn and weary, before those loving yet terrified eyes. He had ridden miles on horseback that day, as he feared recognition by officers or soldiers still at Quitman if he came by rail that way, or by federal deputies if he came the other. Esther alone had received him on his arrival, for she, poor girl, was watching at the old arbor near the south fence for the coming of her lover-husband, that day released from the clutches of the law. Then, after hearing her recital of their needs and sorrows, he had sent old Rasmus with a message into camp, while she had gone to prepare her mother for his coming.

Late that night, Mrs. Walton, kneeling by the bedside of her sleeping boy, became suddenly aware of a scuffle going on underneath the window, and, noiselessly descending the stairs, unfastened the side door and came at once upon the intruders, with the result already known. Not until aroused by the screams of Elinor and his sister Kate did Floyd know anything of the affair. Half asleep, and bewildered, he had jumped into boots and trousers and rushed to the rescue. One glance explained the whole thing, but it was Esther who in desperation seized and held him back when he would have sprung to release his mother from Riggs' drunken grasp. Later, when,

Kneeling by the bedside of her sleeping boy.

why it was she was up and dressed at that hour of the night. At any other time, perhaps, she would have found it far more difficult to frame plausible excuse, but almost anything would answer now. For hours she had been listening for the tap upon her window that should tell her Walton had not been spirited away to a place of safety until he had come to bless and comfort her with his love-words and caresses. To her, at least, despite the wild oats of his earlier days, her cousin-husband was all that was true and tender and fond. For him she had dared her mother's wrath, her younger sister's indignation, and Floyd alone was her supporter in the secret marriage that took place during her brief visit to the Claytons in the early spring.

With the dawn of Sunday, his signal at last was heard, and she stole out to meet him—to tell of Floyd's return, and to plan with him for their joint escape, for Floyd had told her that it would be folly to attempt to remain in hiding there. Already certain negroes of the neighborhood had seen him, and it could not be long before the military authorities were informed. Walton was all helpfulness and sympathy. His brother, the conductor, had planned to send his horse to the Walton barn at ten that night, and "Wal" was to ride 'cross country to a friend's in Barksdale county, leave the horse there, and be at the point where the railway crossed the country road at 11:30, when the "Owl" would stop and take him on the baggage car—unless some of Parmelee's spies or deputies were aboard. There would be no trouble at the capital, where the Owl often waited an hour for the express. The engineer would slow up just east of town. Walton would drop off in the darkness and make his way around to the west by a brisk tramp of a couple of miles, and there be taken on again about 1:30 a. m. and jostled away to the river. Once there, all the sheriff's posses in the south couldn't find him. Walton promptly urged that Floyd go with him. Rasmus was routed out from slumber in the barn and sent away with messages to Col. Scroggs and "Cousin Bart," and then the voice of Kate was heard, calling for her sister. Instead of being asleep, Mrs. Walton was painfully awake and planning a diplomatic letter to be sent to Capt. Close. For hours the only refuge they could offer Esther's husband was the cellar, for Mrs. Walton had insisted on being up and dressed to meet Cousin Bart, whom now she desired to send for and consult.

The letter which had so bewildered the company commander was brief enough. It bore neither date nor place, but went straight to business:

"Mrs. Walton presents her compliments to the officer in command of the federal troops here in camp and begs to say that she finds upon investigation that the two soldiers who visited her premises last night did so at the request of a member of her household, who sought their aid in bringing certain supplies from town when her servants proved too ungrateful to be relied upon. Mrs. Walton deeply regrets that the soldiers referred to are now in danger of further punishment, and, while utterly disapproving the action which led to their employment in violation of her express orders, she nevertheless accepts the entire responsibility, and begs that no further steps may be taken against them, as she will not only positively refuse to appear as a witness in the case, but will prohibit any of her household from so appearing.

"Sunday morning."

And possibly the lady of Walton Hall felt quite assured that her mandate overruled any subpœna the federal authority could draft. One thing is certain, when Close read it over a second time he handed it to Lambert, saying: "So far as I am concerned, that blessed old lady shan't have any trouble on account of them two scallawags. She's got too much of her own. Unless you want to make an example of Riggs, you can release him in the morning. Murphy ought to be let off anyhow."

But when morning came it was found that Riggs had released himself. How he managed to cut his way out of that guard-tent without disturbing anybody, no one could explain. He was gone at daybreak, leaving no trace behind.

TO BE CONTINUED

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ari., writes: "Dr King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. [illegible] Fahnestock's drug store.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE

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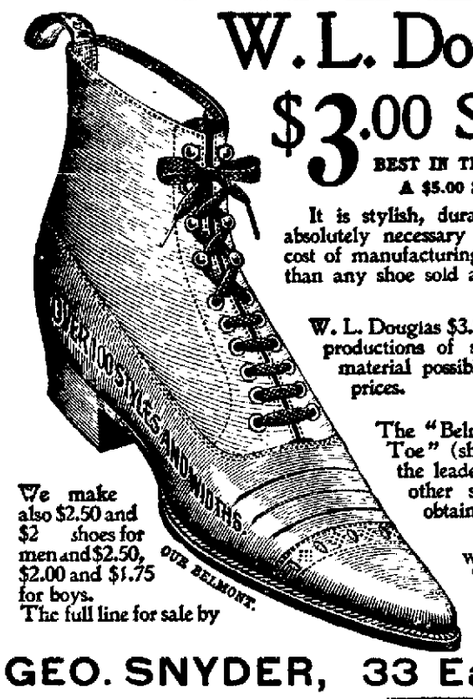
A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.



The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. The full line for sale by

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.

If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CATALOGUE FREE.

GEO. SNYDER, 33 East Main Street.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

PILES Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made a $1 25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared $10, the second week I cleared $1.25 I expect to run up to $25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and dies away with smoky chimneys and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis Mo., and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home.

Miss Tina W.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

CHRISTMAS BY MAIL.

At this season there is many a Santa Claus

under the gray uniform of the mail carrier. We keep a good many thousand ourselves.

Do you know that you can

Buy Your Christmas Goods

just as well BY MAIL as across a counter? Of course you do not have the pleasure of seeing our store, with its wealth of holiday goods, but in other respects you lose nothing.

Your request to us by mail starts the machinery of our finely equipped

Mail Order Department,

and a dozen people are set at work for you. Often they can do better for you than you can do for yourself. For years they have done nothing else than shop for people—save money for people—buy for people—give people satisfaction.

You save time, bother, and you save a great deal of money. You are sure of getting good goods, and you are sure of getting them for less money than anywhere else in this state, which is a strong statement, but one we stand by.

Send for our book, "What shall I get them for Christmas?" Send for our Catalogue and then send for goods or samples. Almost anything in the store will be sent you on approval, and cheerfully. Send it back if you don't like it, but you probably will like it.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Penn Avenue and Fifth Street - Pittsburg

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHRISTMASANA.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE'S PHILOSOPHIC REFLECTIONS.

A Day That Is Not Only Revered by All Creedsmen, but by Rationalists and Even by Infidels—Originally a Pagan Festival, Now a Universal Holiday.

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.]

Although Christmas is now universally regarded as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, although during the fourth century a rigorous examination was made by the theologians of the east and west as to the exact time of his nativity and Dec. 25 finally agreed upon, it seems almost certain that that is not the day. As that is the acme of the rainy season in Judæa, it is not in the least likely that shepherds would then be watching their flocks on the plains at night, when, as is recorded, they saw the star of Bethlehem rise in the east to guide them to the sacred manger. Some of the earlier churches celebrated the divine event in January, some in May, others in June, and any one of those periods would have been more probable than is December.

The time of fixing the religious festival was not chosen, however, without ample cause. Like most of the Christian holidays, it is primarily due to pagan precedent. Nearly all the pagan peoples considered the winter solstice, Dec. 21, as a momentous point of the year. Then nature began the renewal of her active powers, and the gods, who were originally but the celestial personifications of those, were supposed to revive their care of and interest in man. Consequently those peoples marked the period with festivities and celebrations of many sorts. And when Christianity arose the old heathen spirit was transferred to evangelical agencies and reproduced in evangelical rites.

The ancient Germans held their great Yule feast at the winter solstice (Yule is still a synonym of Christmas) to solemnize the return of the fiery sun wheel—the sun is styled in the Edda the shining wheel—as a part of their nature worship. This worship survived in Europe until 50 or 60 years ago. The inhabitants of some of the villages on the Moselle were long in the habit on St. John's eve of carrying a big wheel wrapped in straw to the top of a hill, firing the straw and rolling it down. If it reached the river still ablaze, they regarded it as a good omen, evidence of a fine vintage. The greenery with which we still ornament our homes and churches at this season and the gifts we hang on Christmas trees are probably relics of the symbols with which our rude ancestors expressed their faith in the power of the returning sun to clothe the earth with greenness and to produce new crops of fruit. And the frumenty (made of hulled wheat, boiled in milk and seasoned), still eaten in parts of Great Britain, and in some of our southern states, at Christmas time, would seem to be a tradition of the offerings paid to Hulda or Bertha, the embodiment of fertility in the Teutonic mythology, to whom the Germans looked for fresh supplies of grain.

Many of the beliefs and usages of the ancient Germans as well as of the ancient Romans concerning the Christmas period, between Dec. 25 and Jan. 6, in which those peoples thought they could trace the interference of their deities in behalf of mortals, survive to a great degree, with new interpretations, to the present time, and exercise no little influence. We think paganism was extinct ages since, and so it was in form; but its animus continually crops out in our creeds, our opinions, our modes of thought, in all our conduct. We are as much under the same now that we were in Egypt, Judæa, Greece and Rome. The kernel of human nature is ever the same.

Inasmuch as Christmas, whether the date be correct or incorrect, stands for the birth of Jesus, everybody must revere the day, because everybody reveres him. A great many men who do not at all believe in his divinity believe in his transcendent goodness, his love of humanity, his spirit of self sacrifice. They do not think that his being the Son of God would add to his merit, but would rather detract from it, because his Godship would remove him from the plane of humanity and from human sympathies. They prefer to regard him as only a man, but the very best, the noblest, the grandest of his race. All creeds, all schools, all philosophies honor him to the fullest. Even the Jews, who are charged with putting him to death and hating his memory, sincerely respect him, though they do not allow the supernatural claims made for him. It was only one of their sects, the Pharisees, who clamored for his execution. The body of the chosen people hold themselves guiltless of his blood. The educated Brahmanists, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Shintoists, Parsees, place Jesus in the front rank of mortals. The savagest iconoclast, the rankest infidel, always speaks of him with admiration. Of God there is no end of opinions; of Jesus, morally, humanly, there is but one.

Christmas is scarcely thought of now by the multitude as other than a day of recreation and pleasure. From the earliest times it was devoted to merrymaking, with which its religious observation was never allowed to interfere. It is the first and most joyous of all holidays, especially to children, whose festival it is often called. Hardly an American any more than a German child but has delightful associations with Dec. 25, the very poorest in this country receiving presents from their parents and every opportunity and encouragement for joyousness. Unfortunate indeed is the child who has not remembrances of a happy Christmas. We all feel that childhood can never return, and that it is our duty to contribute whatever we can to make it bright and pleasant.

Christmas is really blessed in what it means and brings, whatever their circumstances, to the world of children.

Dec. 25 naturally suggests, being accepted as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus, the idea of resurrection, about which the theologic no less than the nontheologic differ so widely. There is probably no other subject about which thoughtful, cultured people more radically disagree. The vulgar notion that they who reject the orthodox doctrine are materialists, atheists, persons destitute of all faith, is an egregious error. Atheist is literally far more a word than a thing. What it is supposed to represent can scarcely be found in the flesh, freely as the term is used by the orthodox toward those holding adverse views. Rationalists refuse to accept authority or dogma and wholly renounce supernaturalism. They have, however, discrepant views of the same topics often, but always eschew what they call superstition. Death they consider natural as life, as not substantially varying therefrom, as bringing neither reward nor punishment specifically, but merely a fulfillment of the cosmic relations.

Some rationalists hold that all life ends with death; others that it continues indefinitely, though without consciousness, so that it is equivalent to extinction. The larger part of the world believes that man dies numberless times, each time being newly incarnated, so that life is but a series of births and deaths through ages. Plato definitively believed and taught this, and many philosophers before and since, maintaining that with each rebirth the soul, which is indestructible, advances and ameliorates.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

A Long Trip.

From the far northwest of this country to Norway, Sweden and Denmark seems a great way to go to spend the Christmas holidays, and yet thousands of Scandinavians do it every year. They go to New York city in trainloads during the latter part of November and the first part of December, the jolliest, happiest, most contented emigrants that leave this country.

The trip across the continent is shortened by good nature and a recounting of experiences, for they are a simple folk and readily make friends and exchange confidences. They are a home loving people, and after being here for a few years and accumulating a little money they almost invariably return to Scandinavia to visit and to tell of their successes here.

Those who have gone home to visit this fall are generally men in the prime of life who have established interests here, and who will return in the spring, after two or three months of enjoyment and wonder telling among their relatives and friends. All these emigrants carry much ready money, with which they are liberal to a fault. That which they have is entirely due to their own energy. They are producers of the most valuable kind. They come here with the idea of becoming citizens and landowners, and although they retain their affection for the old home and the old life they never forget or belittle the advantages that they have received here or the allegiance that they have promised to their adopted country. A large percentage of those who are now visiting at their birthplaces will bring wives back with them.

Changing Fortunes.

At Christmas time last year
So many friends that now are gone were here.
So many hopes were glowing then unspoken;
So many faiths were strong that now lie broken
And loving hearts that trusted without fear
At Christmas time last year.

At Christmas time this year
So many of us find the world a drear
And barren desert wherein blooms no rose,
With mountain peaks surrounding it whose snows
Have chilled our hearts and turned life's foliage sear—
At Christmas time this year.

At Christmas time next year,
Who knows what changing fortunes may be near?
Take courage, then our night shall turn to day,
From bright'ning skies the clouds must roll away,
And faith and love and hope shall all be here
At Christmas time next year.
—Kate Sherlock.

Can't Go Home For Christmas.

No dreadier mortal can be imagined than the man who cannot go home from college for Christmas. He hangs around the deserted buildings with a most forlorn air, or hovers over his study fire, if he has a study fire, in a vain attempt to get warmth. Or perhaps he takes a different tack and thinks to find Christmas cheer in a lark all by himself. Alas! the spirit of Christmas is essentially communistic; to be thoroughly enjoyed, it must be shared. No theater can appease the loneliness of the solitary one, and the only solace he finds is in sleep, where he can forget that he is a man who cannot go home for Christmas.

Christmas Goose.

In England goose is more often the Christmas bird than turkey. To those who think of substituting a goose for a turkey the caution is given that the former, though it may present an ample and tempting appearance as it is brought to the table, crisp and aromatic, will serve by no means generously, as only the breast is available. Under the modern treatment of removing the tough leg tendons, thus gaining all the drumstick meat, there is no edible bird to compare in economy with the turkey.

A Simple Good Will.

There is a married couple in Washington with their own peculiar method of celebrating such occasions. As the New Year dawns the wife will show you a $10 goldpiece and announce, "This was Charlie's Christmas present to me." The husband will show you a $10 goldpiece and say, "This was Annie's Christmas present to me." They always give that and always have given it. They lay the coins away and merely exchange them year after year.

Saved.

Wilkins—Miss Oldfryte sat directly beneath the mistletoe on the chandelier, but Providence saved me.

Bilkins—Providence?

Wilkins—Yes; Providence dropped the chandelier.

At Christmas.

Without, the frost winged breezes blow
Across the wold, above, below,
And the rose in every cheek is stirred
With the downy kiss of each snowflake bird.

Within, the cheerful Yule log fire
Brims with music's high desire,
Sheds light and cheer below, above,
Bespeaking the warmth of homely love.
—Baltimore Telegram.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 95@96c; No. 2 red, 93@94c; spring wheat, 95@96c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, old, 26@26½c; No. 2 shelled, 27½@28c; old high mixed shelled, 27@27½c; mixed ear, 26@27c; new No. 2 yellow ear, 25@26½c.

OATS—No 1 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; extra No. 3 white, 22½@23c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 2, $8.50@9.50; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.00@7.50; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 50@55c per pair; live chickens, small, 25@35c; dressed, 9@10c per pound; live ducks, 70@80c per pair; dressed, 11@12c; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound; dressed, 13@14c; live geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair.

GAME — Pheasants, $5.00@5.50 per doz.; quail, $1.25@1.50 per doz.; rabbits, 20@25c per pair; squirrels, 10@15c; wild turkeys, $1.50; prairie hens, $7.00@7.50 per doz.; whole deer, 10@12c per pound; saddles, 18@20c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 24c; do creamery, 22½@23½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@21c; fancy country roll, 16@17c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 11¼@11½c; new Ohios, full cream, late make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 10@11c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½c; Swiss, in square blocks, 11½@12c.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 19@20c; southern, 16@17c; storage, 15@16c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.

CATTLE—Receipts were light on Monday; 30 cars on sale; market active; supply today s light, and prices unchanged. We quote the prices as follows: Prime, $4.50@4.70; good, $4.25@4.35; tidy, $3.90@4.10; good butchers', $3.70@3.95; fair, $3.25@3.60; feeders, $3.60@3.90; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.40; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts liberal on Monday; market dull and lower. Today receipts were fair and market steady at the following quotations: Prime light Yorkers and pigs, $3.40@3.45; best medium, 3.35@3.40; common to fair, $3.30@3.35; heavy, $3.20@3.30; roughs, $2.00@3.10.

SHEEP—Supply on Monday light; 15 cars on sale; market active; receipts today were light; prices steady. We quote the following prices: Prime, $3.65@3.75; good, $3.35@3.60; fair, $2.65@3.25; common, $2.00@2.50; culls, $1.00@1.50. Lambs—Choice, $5.25@5.50; common to good, $4.00@5.00; veal calves, $6.00@6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.

HOGS—Market firm at $2.50@3.35. Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 2,700 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $3.00@4.10. Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 500 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at $2.00@3.30. Receipts, 400 head; shipments none. Lambs—Market higher at $3.25@5.00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

WHEAT—Spot market firmer; No. 1 hard, 9[illegible]c.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 28¾c.

OATS—Spot market inactive; No. 2, 22¼c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10½@11c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 9@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady. Sheep, $2.50@3.75; lambs, $4.75@5.75.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.50@4.00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Market opened a fraction lower than close of yesterday. There was a small short interest created yesterday on expectation of further bank troubles. If they don't materialize we ought to have a better market between now and tomorrow night, but extremely limited. The advance in the market about noon was regarded as covering. London has done little and very little commission business. Tobacco advanced on talk of dividend. The general opinion is that the market may remain strong to even up the interest before the holidays.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Wheat was firm and higher, advancing to 1⅛c over yesterday's price, closing ½c under the top. The buying was both for long and short, account the former largely on foreign orders. The Northwestern had 377 cars. New York reported 100 boat loads sold there on Monday for export. Clearance at the seaboard were 447,000 bushels, and shipments from here 96,000. The market will probably continue to rule dull throughout the holidays, but if it does, prices are not likely to decline much, especially in view of the indications of reduced foreign demand. We regard the present price of wheat as due to the intrinsic strength in the situation, speculative support being notably lacking.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	80¾	81	80¼	81¼
July	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	75¾
Oats.				
Dec.	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼
May	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞
Corn.				
July	26	26¼	26	26¼
May	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
Pork				
May	7 90	7 92	7 87	7 87
Jan.	7 60	7 62	7 57	7 57
Lard.				
May	4 02	4 02	3 97	3 97
Jan.	3 82	3 82	3 77	3 77

Cash Wheat	78⅝
" Corn	22¾
" Oats	16⅝
" Pork	6 75
" Lard	3 85.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-ing	high	low	close
American sugar	109⅛	110	109¼	109⅜
American Tobacco	77¾	79⅝	77⅝	78¼
C. B. & Q.	70⅜	71⅛	70	70½
Chicago gas	72	72⅝	72	72½
General electric	31¼	31⅝	31⅛	31¼
Lake Shore	154	154	152¾	153
Louisville & Nashville	47	47⅝	47	47⅜
Manhattan	86⅞	88	86¾	87
Northwest				101½
Reading	24⅞	25⅛	24¾	24⅞
St Paul	72⅜	73	72¼	72½
Western Union	82¼	82½	81⅞	82

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, December 23 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	90
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	25 26
Barley	40
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 30
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	13 15
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	12
Shoulders	06
Sides	7
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	35-40
Apples	20 22
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	9
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 6
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

FAST TIME SOUTH.

Winter Schedules of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Greatly Improved.

Information comes to us that the schedules of the Louisville & Nashville railroad to Florida and gulf coast points, in effect December 20th, are faster than ever before operated by this most progressive line. This was the pioneer company to operate through sleeping car lines from the North to Florida points, and each year the schedule and facilities are improved upon. For the season of 1896 7 the system is almost perfect. Winter tourists taking this line to southern points will have an opportunity of visiting the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville on their return in the spring. Write to Mr. C. P Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars as to schedules and arrangements.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the y ar a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

Blood is Life.

It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure, rich and healthy you will be well; if impure, disease will soon overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

How is this Offer?

On receipt of 10 cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure, (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50 cts.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren street, New York City.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy. Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand avenue, Brooklin, N. Y.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Navarre Stoneware Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the company Thursday, December 31, at 2 o'clock p m.

E. CONVERSE,
J. V. R. SKINNER, President.
Secretary.

SORE MOUTH.

This is an extremely painful disease, often lasting for weeks when only the ordinary remedies are used. Those who have suffered from Sore Mouth can best understand the value of a remedy by the use of which the worst case of Sore Mouth is

INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

This is just what Tonsiline, that wonderful Sore Throat remedy, does. Not only does the first dose give relief, but again a very few doses are given the worst Sor Mouth is

CURED.

Read what a well-known citizen of East Palestine, O., says about Tonsiline.

EAST PALESTINE, O., Jan. 8, 1896.

The Tonsiline Co.

During the past 18 years I have frequently suffered from a very severe and painful form of Ulcerated Sore Mouth. Tonsiline is the only remedy I have ever found that is a sure and quick cure for this most distressing ailment.

Tonsiline works like magic, relieving at once, and curing very quickly. I have also used Tonsiline in my family for Croup and Sore Throat and can freely commend it as a needed family remedy.

G. H. ALLCORN.

25 and 50 Cents, at all Druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., - CANTON, O.

If Your Eyes

Pain, smart or water, it is their pleading for help.

SPECTACLES!

No matter if somebody does try to dissuade you. Yours is the pain and danger. We do not charge anything for examining the eyes—if your eyes need medical attention we frankly tell you.

OPTICS IS OUR SPECIALTY!

We guarantee you a fit, and at moderate prices. You will find us permanently located at **No. 1 W. Main St.**, where we would be pleased to have you call when you want spectacles fitted scientifically. Best Lenses and frames fitted to the face.

C. C. MILLER,

The only exclusive optician in Massillon.

NO. 1 W. Main Street,

Over Crone's New Dry Goods Store.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Anson Pease, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 23d day of December, 1896.

JAMES H. HUNT,
OTTO E. YOUNG,
Executors.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with will annexed of the estate of Henry Huber, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 21st day of December, 1896.

J. C. HARING,
Adm'r. with will annexed.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.

August Pahlau, vs. Henry Phalau, et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 2d, 1897,

the following described real estate, to wit: situated in the township of Jackson, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of the northwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 11 and range 9, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the middle line of the road leading from Millport to Canal Fulton with the easterly line of land now or formerly owned by Jonathan Beatty, formerly S. Shoup's, thence with said easterly line south 5½ degrees, west to a point in the north bank of the Ohio canal; thence with said canal south 85½ degrees, east one chain and seventy-seven links, to a post; thence north nine degrees, east to the middle of said road; thence westerly and along the middle line of said road, to the place of beginning; containing 20 100 of an acre of land more or less, and being all that part of a certain tract of land lying south of the Millport road and north of the canal, which was conveyed to Andrew Reese by Magdalena Glesser by deed dated December 30, 1871, said premises being also described in that deed as lots 3, 4, 12 and 15 of Millport, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways. Appraised at $1,300. Terms, cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Notice.

Charles L. McLain, Plaintiff, vs. DeWitt C. Bunnell and Jesse H. Bunnell, Defendants.

Jesse H. Bunnell, residing in New York City, N. Y., and doing business at No. 77 Cortland street, will take notice that on the 17th day of November, 1896, Charles L. McLain filed his petition in the court of common pleas at Stark county, Ohio, in case No. ——, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of two certain mortgages made by DeWitt C. Bunnell to Charles L. McLain and Mary McLain Russell and Charles E. Jarvis and consigned to plaintiff, on the following described premises: Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Thomas B. George's addition to said city, according to the map or plat thereof recorded Jan. 2nd, 1875, in the plat record of said county, book 2, page 79; and also that part of lot seventy-seven (77) of the amicable division or partition of certain lands in said township made Oct. 17, 1868, by and between William S. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, received in the records of said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number nineteen (19) in Woodlawn addition to said city, and running thence along the north line of said lot, easterly, three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to the west line of Kent street; thence north on the west line of Kent street to the point of intersection of that line with a continuation of the north line of lots number three (3) and nineteen (19) in said T. B. George's addition; thence west along said continued line, three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77), and thence southerly along said west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77), in said amicable partition, to the place of beginning; and also Woodlawn addition to said city of Massillon, as recorded May 22nd, 1873, in said plat records book 2, page seventy-one (71), containing twenty acres of land, more or less; and also that tract of land situated in said county of Stark and township of Perry, known and described as lot number eighty-five (85), in the amicable division or partition aforesaid known also as all that part of the northeast quarter of section number seventeen (17) in said township, bounded on its north and east sides by the north and east lines respectively of said quarter, on its south side by the middle line of the Richville road, and on its west side by the east line of lot number eighty-four (84) in said amicable partition, containing thirty-seven and seventy-two one-hundredths (37 72-100) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58-100) acres now occupied and used by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off from the east side thereof by M. Witt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the deed of conveyance for terms and description, leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-six (36) acres of land. Given to secure notes on which the balance of $4,433.85 is due with interest at 7% on $1,361.91 from August 11th, 1891, and interest on $68.94 at 6% from February 9th, 1895. Said Jesse H. Bunnell is required to answer on or before the 2nd day of January, 1897, or judgment may be taken against him.

CHARLES L. McLAIN.
By WILLISON & DAY, his Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss.

Arthur D. Coe's Assignee vs. Arthur D. Coe, et al. } ORDER of SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, January 16, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, State of Ohio, and known as being lot No. 2185 in Bernard C. Portner's subdivision of lots 16 and 17 of the amicable division of lands made by Wetmore, Fay and others, in the second ward, in the City of Massillon, and described as follows:

Commencing at the south west corner of said lot No 2185 on Houston street; thence running east eighty (80) feet; thence north forty (40) feet; thence west eighty (80) feet to Houston street; thence south along Houston street forty (40) feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $400. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
MEYER & MOONEY, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss.

Jonathan J. Kail, vs. Thore Foss, et. al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 16, 1897,

the following described real estate, to wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as lot No. 1951 in McLain & Russell's addition to the City of Massillon.

Appraised at $1,100.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Attachment Notice.

J. C. F. Putman, plaintiff, vs. T. M Johnson and A. Ehlinger, defendants.

Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace in Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 23d day of November, A. D 1896, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $72.51 and costs, returnable Nov. 28th, 1896.

Perry Township, Stark county, Ohio, November 30, 1896. R. W. McCAUGHEY, Plaintiff's Atty.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.

David Kerstetter vs. T. H. Stansbury et. al } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 2d, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as lot number two (2), old number, in Langs Addition to West Massillon, Stark County, Ohio. The above described lot is sixty (60) feet front on Henry street, and running the same width back one hundred and six (106) feet to an alley

Appraised at $1,700. Terms Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
Wm. McMillan, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.

ORDER OF SALE: Waldeutter, Stein & Co. vs. Sylvester Higerd, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, December 26, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Tract No. 1.—Situate in the township of Perry, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that part of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16), township ten (10), and range nine (9), in said county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the road running from Massillon to Richville at the corner of lands owned by Sarah Marshall, Agnes Kepler and Dwight Jarvis in 1868, and running thence north 2 degrees, east 5 chains and 60 links, to a stone; thence south 88 degrees, east 5 chains, to a stone; thence north 57 degrees, east 7 14-100 chains, to a stone in the west line of lands owned by Jacob Jacoby in 1868; thence with the meanderings of said last line in a southerly direction 16 1-2 chains to a stone in the Richville road; thence north 56 degrees, west along said Richville road 13 1-10 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 10 1-10 acres of land.

Appraised at $1,800.

Tract No. 2.—Situate in the township of Perry, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that other part of the same section 16 in said Perry township bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the road leading from Massillon to Richville one (1) rod in an easterly direction from a certain stone, which stone is or was the corner of Sarah Marshall's land, and running thence north on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the south line of land belonging to the estate of Thomas Marshall, deceased; thence east on said north line, with the boundaries hereinafter described, until the whole shall include one acre of land and no more; thence south on a line parallel with said Sarah Marshall's east line to the center of said Richville road; thence west following the center of said road to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $1,200.

Tract No. 3.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided two-ninths part of all that part of the northwest quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) in said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at a post in the north line of said quarter section 58 perches and 66 links east of the northwest corner of the same, and running thence south parallel with the west line of said quarter 160 perches to the south line of said quarter; thence east along said line 59 98rches and 36 links to a post at the southwest corner of lands owned by John Higerd; thence north along said Higerd's west line 160 perches to the north line of said quarter; thence west along said 58 perches and 36 links to the place of beginning, and containing 58 acres and 57 perches of land, except 10 acres heretofore sold off the northeast corner of the same to John Higerd, subject to the rights of B. G. Krause & Co., under coal leases for mining coal under said land, said leases being recorded in lease records of said county in Vol. 4, on page ——, and in volume 4, on pages 475, 476 and 477, but excepting and reserving to Binn Higerd, her heirs and assigns, the full ninth part of all rent, rights, royalties, interest of and belonging her under said coal leases.

Appraised at $900.

Tract No. 4.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being all that part of the southeast quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10) of said Stark county, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the north side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 15 chains and 14½ links west of the east line of said quarter section, and 2 chains 12 ½ links west of the southeast corner of Victor Kerr's land, and running thence north one degree, east 5 15-100 chains, to a stone 20 links east of the center of an elm tree on the north line of said tract; thence west 1 chain and 1 links to the northeast corner of lands of Samuel Lyons, deceased; thence south 2 1-2 degrees, west 5 chains and 15 links; thence south 54 1-2 degrees, east 88 links; thence south 1 chain and 75 links, to the north side of the state road; thence east along the north line of said road north 85 1-2 degrees, east 1 chain and 61-2 links, to the place of beginning, containing 61-100 acres of land. Appraised at $2,000.

Tract No. 5.—Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided one-ninth part of all that part of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range ten (10), and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of the state road in the village of West Brookfield, 56 rods and 19 links west of the east line of said quarter section, and running thence south 85 degrees, west 3 1-2 perches, along lands of William Henry; thence north 18 perches, to the State road; thence north 85 degrees, east 3 1-2 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 63 perches of land. Appraised at $40.

Tract No. 6.—Situated in the township of Tuscarawas, Stark county, Ohio, and being the undivided one-ninth part of all that part of the south-east quarter of section eleven (11), township twelve (12), and range nine (9), and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point 80 1-3 perches east of the south-west corner of said quarter section and running thence 54 75-100 perches north of the south line of said quarter section to a post at the place of beginning; thence south 85 1-4 degrees, west 66 feet; thence north 271 feet; thence south 85 1-4 degrees west 20 feet; thence north 50 feet to the State road; thence north 85 1-4 degrees, east 86 feet; thence 297 feet to the place of beginning containing 1 2 acres of land. Appraised at $40.

Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
PEASE, BALDWIN & YOUNG, Attorneys.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, January 23, 1897,

at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Tuscarawas, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Known as and being part of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 12, and as lot No. 1 on map or plat of Howell's out-lots, containing one acre of land (mineral coal underlying said lot excepted) Being same premises conveyed to John Price by Peter and Caroline Kolla by deed, recorded in volume 305, page 444, Stark county records. Appraised at $425.00.

Tract No. 2. Being part of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 12 and bounded as follows: Beginning 6467 feet westwardly from the southeast corner of said quarter section and northwardly from said 6467 feet, 401 feet and 1 inch, and being the beginning of the boundary of the land hereby conveyed and running northwardly 81 feet 1 inch, thence eastwardly 207 feet 3 inches, thence southwardly 81 feet 1 inch, thence northwardly 207 feet 3 inches, to place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land. Appraised at $80 00.

Tract No 3. Being a part of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 12: Beginning at a stake 513 feet northwardly from the southeast corner of said quarter section and running eastwardly 150 feet, thence westwardly 150 feet, thence southerly 150 feet, thence easterly 150 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 22,500 feet, more or less. Appraised at $375.00.

Terms of sale, cash,

JACOB A. POORMAN,
Administrator of the estate of John Price, deceased.

EGGERT & McLAUGHLIN, Attorneys.
December 22, 1896.

Divorce Notice.

Charles Hahn, whose residence or whereabouts is unknown, will take notice that the undersigned, Ida L Hahn, has this day filed her petition for divorce, alimony, change of name and custody of a minor child. The said Charles Hahn will take further notice that said petition charges him with gross neglect of duty, extreme cruelty, abandonment and fraudulent contract, and that said petition and the matters therein contained will be for hearing in six consecutive weeks from this date.

IDA L. HAHN.
By Robert H. Folger, her Attorney.
Massillon, Ohio, December 24th, 1896.

Attachment Notice.

Peter Carnes vs. Thomas Riley, before Robert H. Folger, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the